THE 3572

Present State OF ENGLAND.

PART III. and PART IV.

CONTAINING;

I. An Account of the Riches, Strength, Magnificence, Natural Production, Manufactures of this Island, with an exact Catalogue of the Nobility, and their Seats, *&c.*

II. The Trade and Commerce within it self, and with all Countries traded to by the *English*, as at this day established, and all other Matters relating to Inland and Marine Affairs.

Supplying what is omitted in the two former Parts, useful for Natives and Foreiners.

London, Printed for *William Whitwood*, near the *George* Inn in *Little Britain*, 1683.

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THE THIRD PART OF THE Present State OF ENGLAND.

WHEREIN

Is set forth the Riches, Strength, Magnificence, Natural Production, Manufactures, Wonders and Rarities, Progress of Learning, Arts and Ingenuities, &c.

WITH

A more perfect and Methodical Catalogue of the Nobility, with their Seats, than any hitherto extant.

LONDON,

Printed for *William Whitwood*, next the *George* Inn, in *Little Britain*. 1683.

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THE PREFACE.

IT is commonly said among Gamesters, that the Standers by oft-times see more than the persons themselves that play.

The like may be said, as to the Writing of Books: That the Critical

Reader soon discovers the Errors and Defects of the Writer.

Withall, it is a common Observation, even of the Vulgar and Inferior sort of the People of *France*; that when any Stranger chanceth to trip or falter, either in the Pronunciation, or *Idiom* of their Language, they, instead of laughing at their failings, are still ready to help them out,

and

and inform them better.

In our present Affair therefore, there is no more to do, than to wish the good fortune of falling into the hands of the most courteous and best natured of Readers; and indeed, there is a kind of necessity for it: for, in treating of the *Productions*, *Manufactures*, *Inventions*, and other things herein contained, there is

is (if not more) at leaſt, as much need of Converſe, as of Books; of conſulting the Living, as the Dead.

Whatever then, through haſte, Inadvertency, or want of convenient Aſſiſtance; either of Miſtake, or Omiſſion of what is moſt Curious or Remarkable (I ſay, moſt Curious or Remarkable; ſince a too particular, and Minute Account would ſwell each

Head into a distinct Volume) may have escaped in this present Work; those Gentlemen who shall think it worth their while, and will give themselves the trouble, are humbly desired, against the next Impression, if the Work shall be thought worthy of it, to impart their Advice and Informations.

Small Beginnings oft times grow up to considerable Improvements: and a little

a little Cottage may be inlarged to a Commodious, if not ſtately Habitation.

ERRATA & OMISSA.

PAge 13. line 11. after *King*, read Edward the Fourth. *ibid.* after *to* r. *Alphonſo.* p. 19. l. 6. after *from* r. *Bamba.* l. 7. after *from*, r. *Guinea.* p. 21. l. 23. in the Blank, after *in*, r. *Herefordſhire.* p. 22. l. 10. r. *Vulpanſer.*

What other Miſtakes, or Omiſſions have eſcaped the Preſs, by reaſon ſome Sheets were wrought off before the Author's Peruſal, are ſubmitted to the Courteous and Judicious Reader's Emendation.

THE

THE Present State OF ENGLAND.

PART III.

THE Island of *Great Britain*, the largest of the *European* Islands, and to very few Islands of the World inferiour in bigness, to none in Fertility, Power, Good Government and the Glory of its great Actions, lies between 52 and 58 degrees of *Northern* Latitude. *England* the noblest and largest part thereof, and a distinct Kingdom of it self, though at present united un-

der one Monarch, hath undergone four several grand Revolutions. Not to mention the *Samothæans*, *Albionists*, and *Brutus* his *Trojan* Dynastie, whose credit depends rather upon fabulous Tradition than real History, the ancient Inhabitants of this Island are scarce taken notice of by any Author of account but by the name of *Britains*; and the first certainly known Attaque that ever was made upon them, was by the *Romans*, under *Julius Cæsar*; and after that several others by the Lieutenants of several succeeding Emperors, not without a World of Bloodshed: The Natives no less stoutly resisting, than the *Romans* furious assaulting, till at length they gain'd a no less quiet than perhaps advantageous Possession among us; I mean, advantageous to this Island; so that the Losers may be said to have been the greatest Gainers, the Conquered the greatest Triumphers: For if we consider, from the several Descriptions that have been written thereof, what barbarous and absurd Customs the Ancient *Britains* had among them; we may conclude that Civility and Arts were so much the earlier introduced by the coming in of the *Romans*; who also by their long Habitation here, and Familiar Converse with the Old Inhabitants, were of Foreigners become

become as it were Natives, of Enemies Protectors, insomuch that when they were call'd away for the Defence of their Provinces Abroad, their Departure was no less regretted, than their Arrival was oppos'd.

The next Attempters upon this part of the Island were the *Saxons*, who being at first Invited in for their Assistance against the Invading *Picts* and other Borderers, became at length themselves the greatest Invaders; and playing upon the Easie and Luxurious Temper of the Prince that first Incourag'd their coming over, they got a Footing, which by continued fresh Supplies sent over from time to time, they made so sure, that all the Force the *Britains* were able to make against them for several Ages, was not able to unfix it. For notwithstanding this great Opposition, in which several of the *British* Kings Signaliz'd themselves, even to the Fame of Heroes, especially the Great King *Arthur*, whose Glory nothing hath so much Eclips'd, as that his Actions (great enough in their Truth) are blown up into Storys, so Romantick and and Surpassing all Credit, maugre I say all the Force could be Mustered against them: They still Increased in Number and Strength, till in the end the *Britains* quite

tir'd out, were glad to retire into the Mountainous and remote parts of the Land, (by which they kept themselves for many Ages a people intirely distinct, and their Language to this very day unmixt; the Root of ours being evidently the *Saxon*, so that the other must needs be the Ancient *British*) and leave all the rest to be shar'd among the new Possessors, who, there being so many Proprietors in the Conquest, dealt out the *British* Monarchy into seven Parcels; which sevenfold Partition it may well be wondred how it could keep up so long, considering the Confusions, and as it were Civil Wars, that arose (as how could they but arise) among so many Petty Monarchs upon one Continent (that is, as to the bounds of each Kingdom) till at length one swallowing up the other, the stronger the weaker, this Seven-headed *Hydra* of Government came to a Period, and one bright face of Monarchy shot up again, and spread its Lustre over all this better part of *Britain*, which hath ever since been called the Kingdom of *England*, and hath so continued, with little or no Interruption, from the Raign of the Great *Egbert*. He it was who first reduc'd this Heptarchy into a Perfect Monarchy, though it was tending toward it sometime before,

before, even to this day; and from him the *Æra* of our *English* Monarchies by Historians and Chronologers are reputed to commence: So that from the said *Egbert*, his present Majesty that now Happily Reigns, is reckon'd the fourty sixth sole Monarch of *England*.

But scarce was this Government well setled, when the expected Tranquility thereof was disturbed by a new Generation of Invaders, more Barbarous and Mischievous, than ever any either before or since; Committers of far greater Outrages and Cruelties: Yet so often either driven out, or totally extirpated; so often bravely Conquered in the Field by the high Valour and Conduct of several of our *English Saxon* Monarchs (whose Fame stands great in History to this day for their Vertue and Gallantry, both in Peace and War) that it may well be wondred, how any one Country could spare such Multitudes of People, as continually pour'd in upon us for several Ages together; and how such numerous Forces could make such frequent Landings with so little Opposition: But then it must be considered, that we had no *Summer* Guards Abroad, no Squadrons of First, Second and Third Rate Frigats to Cruise about and Guard the *English* Coasts;

what kind of Ships there were in those either for War or Trade, cannot be collected from any Account or Description we find recorded or publish'd; but thus much may well be concluded, that the best Man of War of those times was far Inferior to the meanest Merchant-Man now adays. For the space of about 174 years, *viz.* from 833, to 1017. was this poor Kingdom harrass'd by the continual Invasions of these *Northern* Pirates; yet could they not in all this space catch hold of the Crown of *England*, till the said year 1017. and then they held it no longer than during the Reign of three Kings; after which it reverted again to the *Saxon* Line.

The Fourth and last Invasion was that of the *Normans*, if he can properly be call'd an Invader, who seems to have come in with the Consent, at least if not Invitation of several of the Nobility and Prelacy; for else doubtless his claim could not have been so easily decided by the dint of one Battle, and he so readily have had the Crown put on his Head by *Aldred* Archbishop of *York*, who with several other Bishops and Noblemen, met him upon the way, and pay'd him their Allegiance; and from this *Norman* Conquerot the Monarchy of *England* hath been kept up in a continued, though

not

not Lineal Succession to this day. Among the Præ-eminences which this Kingdom hath above all the other Kingdoms of *Europe*, the chiefest and which most redounds to its Glory, is, that it was first Enlightned with the Knowledge of True Religion; so that whatsoever place it may claim in *Europe*, it deserves at least to be esteemed the first Kingdom of *Christendom*: And admit that *Joseph* of *Arimathea* were not the first that Preached the Gospel here, though there are not wanting Testimonies, to make it out, not altogether contemptible: However, it is most certain, that the Christian Religion here, is of a much elder date, than the coming over of *Austin* the Monk; that is, even in the very Apostles time, by the Testimony of *Gildas*; and as it appears by the mention of a Noble *British* Lady, *Claudia Rufina*, in one of St. *Paul*'s Epistles; and it was not much above 100 years after e're it was own'd by publick Authority: For the first Christian King mention'd in History, is our *British* King *Lucius*, who was Contemporary with the Emperor *Commodus*, also the first Christian Emperor, at least the first that publickly Profess'd, Protected and Maintain'd the Christian Faith, (for before him *Philippus Arabs* is said to have been a

a Christian, and Baptiz'd) was *Constantine* Surnamed the Great, a *Britain* Born, the Son of *Constantius Chlorus* (who also was a Favourer of the Christians, and died at *York*) by the Daughter of King *Coilus Helena* (a Princess most renowned for her Christian Piety, and for being the Inventress of the Cross. And as this Nation boasts Antiquity equal with *Rome* it self, for the Dawning of the Gospel's Light among us, so it claims a Prerogative of Lighting the first Lamp of Reformation to the Christian World; and highly glories in this, that there is no where to be found so excellent and moderate an Establishment of Church-Government among all the Reformed Churches.

The

The Riches of the English *Nation.*

And first of the Arable Pasture and Fruitage.

THe Riches of any Nation, I mean the Native and Inland Riches, (for by Imported Commodities, the Barreneſt Nation in the World may be Rich,) conſiſt chiefly in the Arable, the Paſturage, the Fruits, and other Plants of peculiar Uſe and Advantage. The Rich Veins of Earth for Metrals and other ſorts of Minerals, and the Plenty of Fiſh and Fowl; all which things are both profitable in themſelves, and for the Manufactures they produce; and though common to this Nation, with the greateſt part of the Earth in general, yet it will not be from the purpoſe to diſcover how far the *Engliſh* Nation excels in each of them, and what parts of the Nation are moſt peculiarly fam'd and commended for this or that Production. As to the Arable, it would be in vain to particularize any one part of *England* more

than another, since so great Plenty of all sorts of Corn and Grain is produced in all parts of this Nation. Nevertheless, it is worth the observing, how some Counties are more peculiarly celebrated for this or that Grain: I have heard it affirm'd, that the very best Wheat in *England* is from a Vale near *Hessen* in *Middlesex*, lying *Southward* of *Harrow on the Hill*; however among the four W's of *Herefordshire*, Wheat is one, the other three being Wool, Wood and Water. Moreover for *Oates*, if there be any where one sort better than another, the best Oats are said to be in *Lancashire*, and in greater abundance than any other County; and for Barly and Malt, *Bedfordshire* hath among some a particular mention. Moreover, for what is said in general of some places above others: It is sufficiently considerable which is reported of the Town of *Godmanchester* in *Huntingtonshire*, in reference to the great Name that Town hath for Tillage, and its Præ-eminence above all the Towns of *England*; besides for number of Stout and Able Husbandmen, namely that the Inhabitans of this Place us'd in former times to meet the Kings of *England* as they pass'd this way in their Progress, in a kind of Rural Pomp and Pageantry of show, with no

fewer

fewer than 180 Ploughs; and in this manner King *James* at his first coming to the Crown of *England* was received in his Journey from *Scotland*, with 70 Team of Horses, fitted with all their Furniture to as many New Ploughs; the King expressing much Delight and Satisfaction at so Brave and Happy a Sight, and highly applauded the Industry and well deserved Prosperity of the people of that Place. Remarkable also is the Vale of *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, so called of one *Eoves* a Swineheard to *Egwin* Bishop of *Worcester*, so Renowned for its Fertility and excellent kind of Corn it yields, that it is called the Granary of those parts. The Vale of *Aylesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*, is also particularly taken notice of for its Pleasant Meadows and Rich Pastures. Nor are the Sheep-Pastures near *Knetworth* in *Hartfordshire*, which is called the Garden of *England*, to be forgotten. *Portholm* Meadow also in *Huntingtonshire* is reckon'd among the *Notabilia* of that County. The like may be said in a great measure of the Pasturage: However there are some places so peculiarly remark'd either for the Largeness or Richness of their Pastures, that the mention of them cannot well be omitted. The Isle of *Sheppey* in *Kent* being about 21

Miles

Miles in compass, is without question so denominated from the numerous Flocks of Sheep which it feedeth. No less celebrated is *Rumny-Marsh*, heretofore a part of the Sea, under the Name of *Romanum Mare*, which by common Speech is easily corrupted into *Rumnense Marshium*: Of this *Marsh*, *Twine* in his Commentary, *De rebus Anglicis*, making a particular mention, thus concludes, *Denique unde tot pingues pecudes*, &c. Lastly, saith he, *Whence so many Fat Cattle come to the Shambles, that not only all* Kent *is largely supplied from this place, but even the City of* London *also, in some measure farts the better.* In the *Marsh-Country* of *Norfolk*, commonly called *Marsh-Land*; the Soyl is so very Mellow and Fruitful, that in a certain large Mead called *Tilneysmeth*, there are said generally to feed no less than 30000 Sheep at a time. *Wormleighton* in *Warwickshire*, breeds Sheep of so large a size, that there are scarce the like to be seen elsewhere. *Lemster* upon the River *Lug* in *Herefordshire*, feeds a Breed of Sheep which yields so Fine and Delicate a Wool, that our Noble Poet *Draiton* in his *Polyolbion*, compares it to the Wool of *Apulia* and *Tarentum*, which hath been always accounted the Finest Wool of *Europe*. The

Bread

Bread also of *Lemster* is no less noted by reason of the Fineness of its Flower, insomuch that *Lemster* Bread and *Weobly* Ale are united into a Proverb, as *Leigh* observes in his Description of *England*. Likewise the Sheep of *Cotswold* (*i. e.* a place of Sheep-Cotes or Folds upon a Hill) in *Glocestershire*, yield so Fine a Wool, that nothing but the *Spanish* Wool can outvy it, and this advantage it owes to a Present that was made by King to King of *Spain*, very much to the prejudice of *England*, as it hath since proved. *Somerton* once the chief Town, as some say, of *Somersetshire*, and gave the denomination to the Shire, consists almost wholly, with the Country thereabout, of Graziers and Breeders of Cattle. After the Wool of *Lemster* and *Cotswold*, that of the *Isle of Wight* comes next in estimation. Besides those places above-mentioned, there is one more, which for its largeness and Fruitfulness alike, is worthy to be mentioned, *viz.* The Vale of the *Whitehorse*, which is partly in *Wiltshire*, and partly in *Berkshire*. For Fruit, there is scarce any County in *England* that is not tolerably well stor'd in one sort or other; but above all for Cherries, and now of late, for Pippins, *Kent* bears the Name; and particularly

cularly *Tenham*, which is commonly styl'd the Parent of Fruit Gardens: But the first Pippins brought over, that is about 100 years since, were Planted in that part of *Lincolnshire* called *Holland*; and about *Kirton* in the same Shire: Nor are our Cherries of much longer date, being first brought over from *Flanders* in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eight, and Planted in *Kent*, with that Success, that one only Orchard of but 32 Acres, is said to have produced in one year, as much as yielded 1000 *l.* For all sorts of Apples and Pears, and for great quantity of excellent Syder, which furnish *London* and many other parts, *Worcestershire*, *Glocestershire* and *Herefordshire*, are the principal Counties.

Vines we have very frequent among us of several sorts, producing for the most part a very Sweet and Pleasant Grape, and good quantities of Wine, I have heard say, have been formerly made. At this day there are two places principally Eminent for making of Wine, *viz.* *Claverton* in *Somersetshire*, a Seat of Sir *William Basset*, where there are said to have been made some years, no less than 40 Hogsheads of a very pleasant and palatable Wine, and in *Kent* belonging to Collonel *Blunt*. At

Hatfield-

Hatfield-House in *Hertfordshire*, belonging to the Earl of *Salisbury*, there is a parcel ground called the *Vineyard*, no doubt from the Plenty and goodness of the Vines there Planted. And in *Glocestershire* there are several places called Vineyards, out of which in former times, they yearly payed Rent-Wines, from the Plenty of Vines no doubt here growing. Moreover it is found in Ancient Records, that several Towns of this Shire payed Rent-Wines, as Dr. *Fuller* in his *Worthys* particularly observes.

Of

Of other Productions.

BEſides thoſe Beaſts and Cattel which are of advantage for Food and Cloathing, and which no Country of *Europe*, perhaps of the World, bring forth more fair and large than *England*: There are ſome Beaſts of ſervice, which being common to *England* with other parts of *Europe*, are generally commended to be of a more excellent Kind than any, eſpecially that which is the moſt ſerviceable of all others, *viz.* the Horſe, with all manner of reſpects conſidered, is doubtleſs the moſt noble and uſeful of all four-footed Beaſts; for though the Elephant, Camel, and Dromedary, with which moſt places of *Aſia*, and many of *Africa*, abound, are more remarkable for vaſt bulk of body, eſpecially the Elephant, and conſequently more capable of carriage and bearing of great burthens; yet the ſame greatneſs of bulk renders them on the other ſide more unfit for expedition: and for the Aſs and Mule, which indeed are fairer, larger, and more numerous in *Spain* and other Countries of *Europe*, than in this Kingdom, they are not certainly to be compar'd

par'd either for ſhape, ſervice, or expedition with the forementioned Animal; nor was ever any Grandee of *Spain* journying on his Mule with the Grand *Pa* and *Spaniſh* gravity ſo comely a ſight, as a well accoutred Cavalier on horſeback: and of all parts of *England*, *Montgomeryſhire* is commended for excellent Horſes: The Truth is, the *Spaniſh Jenet*, that of *Barbary* Race commonly, therefore called the *Barbary*: The Count of *Oldenburgh's* Breed in *Germany*, have the Name before all others for Swiftneſs, delicacy of Shape and Neatneſs, of Mark or Colour; but for Courage, Ability of Body, either for Travel, Draught or Carriage, ſufficient Swiftneſs and Agility, Tractableneſs for the Great Saddle and Management in War, the Horſes of *Engliſh* Breed, are reputed hardly matchable by thoſe of any other Country: And our Dogs much leſs, by the Teſtimony of divers Eminent Authors; *Ortelius* in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, affirms, that there is no part of the Earth, where there are better and larger Dogs to be ſeen, eſpecially Hounds, he might alſo have added Maſtives: To the ſame effect *Cambden* writes of our Dogs in general in his *Hantſhire* and *Middleſex*: *Burton* alſo in his Commentaries on *Antoninus* his Itinerary, prefers

fers the *British* Hounds and Mastives before those of any other Country whatsoever. And of our Mastives a *Spanish* Geographer of good Account, *Lucas de Linda*, in his *Descriptio Orbis*, saith, *That they are the Bravest, the Largest and the Fiercest of any in the World beside: Moreover, that they were in great Request Anciently among the* Romans, *and made use of in their publick Games and Baitings, exhibited in their Amphitheaters*, appears by this Verse of the Poet *Claudian*:

Magnaque Taurorum fracturi Colla Britani.

There are likewise some other sorts of Dogs of *English* Breed, which though not so much taken notice of by Authors, I am apt to imagine, are no less excellent and supereminent in their kind, than those above mention'd, as namely, Water-Spaniels, Grey-Hounds, Setting-Dogs, and such like of Sport and Game. Lastly, that sort of Dogs that serve only for Show and the slightest of Divertisement; I really believe that for Neatness of Mark and Delicacy of Shape, there are scarce to be found elsewhere the like to our Beagles and little Spaniels; and this will appear the more evident to those that shall observe

ſerve this one thing: namely, that whereas it is a general Curioſity (not to ſay Vanity) among our *Engliſh* Gentry, to admire and delight in Birds, Beaſts, and other things, brought over from *France* and other Foreign Parts, as Parots from Monkeys from we find few or none of theſe above-mention'd Creatures, but what are *Engliſh*, at leaſt none ſo curiouſly Mark'd and Limb'd as ours. There is ſaid to be bred about *Portſmouth*, a race of very little Dogs, which by their ſhape ſeem to be of the Species of Beagles.

As for the Cats of *England*, it is obſervable, that the number of Fine Tabby-Cats that are finely Spotted, and as it were Marbled, hath very much increaſed of late years, whereby it may be probably conjectur'd, that ſome kinds of thoſe ſo Curiouſly Cloathed Cats, have been brought hither from other parts, and particularly thoſe of *Cyprus*, have been accounted for their Marbled Coats, the choiceſt of all others; but ſetting aſide the conſideration of the Curious Mark or Colour, to ſhew how far ours have the Preeminence in the exerciſe of that faculty which nature hath implanted in this ſort of Creature, that is, the Catching of Mice and other ſuch Vermine; there needs no other inſtance

instance, than the History of a very Rich Lord Mayor of *London*, some few Ages ago, who first raised his Fortune from the Venture of an *English* Cat. As for the Eatable Cattle, and several Beasts of Game, some places we find there are, which claim a special Propriety to this or that particular kind. The best Oxen in *England* are said to be in *Lancashire*: In the *New-Forrest* in *Hantshire*, there is very great store of Red-Deer. A late Park near *New-market* in *Cambridgeshire*, was called *Hare-Park*, by reason of the multitude of Hares, Rabbetts; the best and most are said to be in *Norfolk*; yet I cannot think they much exceed those of *Auburn-Chace* (belonging to my Lord of *Pembroke*) in *Wiltshire*. The best Hogs in *Hantshire*. Of Birds there are few (if any) sorts wanting here, which are frequent in other parts of *England*, whether the most Curious of Singing Birds, the choicest Fowl both Wild and Tame for the Table, or Birds of Game and Delight: But of some it is observ'd, that what are bred in this Country, are peculiarly commendable above others, especially the Gallinaceous kind. *Pliny* observes of the Cock, that it is a Bold and Stout Bird, and crows in sign of Triumph immediatly after Victory, and doubtless

doubtless scarce any Country affords so Couragious and Martial a Race of Game-Cocks as *England*; a right Cock of the Game seldom or never ceasing on this side Death or Victory. Nor do I remember to have read or heard Report of any Country where the Sport of Cock-Fighting, of which our Countryman *Ascham* hath written a Learned Treatise, is so much used as here: Thus the Dog among Beasts, and the Cock among Birds, seem proper Emblems of true *English* Valour: However let us not repose our chiefest glory in this Vertue alone, but strive to excel in others of a higher nature, which are proper to man alone, since Valour, we see, is a Vertue common to Man with Brute. In the Rocks of *Pembrokeshire* are Hawks of an extraordinary kind, but chiefly of the Species of the Faulcon: In the Forrest of *Shirwood* in *Nottinghamshire*, and in the Forrest of *Dean* in *Glocestershire*, the Hawk called the Lanar, whose Female is the Laneret, is very frequent: Near *Kinsland* in is often seen the Hawk called Lanius, the Butcher or Murthering Bird. Along the Sea-Coasts of *England*, from the *West* as far as *Dover*; but chiefly upon the Sea-Coasts of *Cornwal*, there frequents a sort of Chough or Jack-daw, which

which is thence commonly called the *Cornish* Chough, supposed the same with the *Pyrrhocorax* of *Aristotle*. In *New-Forrest* in *Hantshire* chiefly breeds the *Upupa* or Hoop. In the *Fens* of *Lincolnshire* the *Attagen* or Godwitt. On *Newmarket-Heath* and *Salisbury-Plains*, the *Bistarda* or Bustard. In the Isle of *Thanet* a sort of Wild-Goose, commonly called a Birgander, in Latin *Vulpancer*. In several parts of *Cornwal*, two sorts of Birds, rarely seen elsewhere, *viz.* the Puffin and the Ganet. Also in *Lincolnshire* the Foolish Bird called the *Dottrel*, is so frequent, that the people of those parts have very good Sport in the Catching of it, as *Camden* relates.

The places of *England* most eminently Famous for several sorts of Fish, are *Newcastle* upon *Tine* for Salmon; as also *Bywell* in *Northumberland*, and the River *Wye* in *Herefordshire*, also the River *Lune* near *Cockerfand-Abbey* in *Lancashire*. The Coast of *Cornwall* for Herrings; there being there so great a Trade of Herring-Fishing, that there is scarce the like again in any place of *Europe*; at *Limmouth* also in *Dorcetshire* there is taken great quantity of Herrings; at *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, the Herrings are very large and good, and are therefore called *Yarmouth* Capons. *Shrewsbury* and some other

other places thereabout upon the *Severn*, for a Fish call'd a Mort, which in Taste hath very much of the Salmon in it; *Sussex* in general for Carps: For Lobsters *Chichester*, the chief Town of *Sussex*, and *Selsey* (so called, *qu.* Isle of Seals or Sea-Calves) in the same County; the first for small ones, but very Sweet and well Tasted; the second for those esteemed, not only because of their Goodness, but also their Fulness and Largeness; for Cockles the same *Selsey*. For Oysters *Colchester*, the chief Town of *Essex*, and several places of *Kent*, especially *Whitstaple* and *Reculver*, which for Oysters of savoury saltness, exceed all other parts of that County, especially *Reculver*. There is a sort of small Fish called a Pilchard, commonly about the bigness of a Herring (though I have heard say, that in some parts of *Cornwall* there have been taken Pilchards an Ell long) and not much differing in shape in several places on the Sea-coasts of *Cornwall*. At a place called *Foreditch* in *Kent*, there are Trouts of a treble remark: First, That they equal Salmon in Largeness. Secondly, That they remain nine Months in the Sea, and three in Fresh-water. Thirdly, That contrary to the nature of all other Trouts, they have been known but once to have been taken

taken in that place with an Angle, so much more cunning they are than all the rest of their kind. In the River *Kennet* near *Hungerford* in *Barkshire*, there is great plenty of Trouts, remarkably large and good; also the Town of *Hungerford* it self, *Marlborough*, and some other Places thereabout, are noted for plenty and goodness of Cray-Fish. The River *Stowr* in *Dorcetshire* hath a particular commendation for Tenches, as some parts of *Cambridgeshire* for the best Eels, and *Lincolnshire* for plenty of Pikes: But there is also another Stowr in *Kent*, which runs through *Canterbury*, and is said to breed the best Trouts in the *South-East* of *England*: Yet those of *Cashalton* in *Surry* are accounted excellent Trouts. In *Miander-Meer* in *Lancashire*, there breeds a sort of Fish called a Chare, which they say is no where else to be found. Much more might be said, (but that it is not our business to dwell upon any particular, but to take a general Survey of several things) of the Animals which our Country excels in above others; but to speak of the Minerals and Vegetables which this Island produceth, would require each a large Volume; and though we have no Mines of Gold, yet the many Mines we have of other Mettalls, as Iron,

Lead,

Lead, Tin, Copper, &c. (and it is said some discoveries have been also made of Silver, besides Mines of Allum, Coal and other Minerals, would, if utmost Improvement were made of our Trade and Manufacture, make a considerable compensation. The *Stanneries* or Tin-Mines of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire* have been famous from all Antiquity: And whereas it hath been formerly taken for granted, that the *Britains* were unknown to the rest of the World before the Arrival of the *Romans*; there are not wanting who are of Opinion, and have confirmed their Opinion with probable Evidences, that the Ancient Inhabitants of this Island, long before the *Romans* Arrival, had Commerce with the *Greeks* and *Phœnicians*; and that because they would not admit of Strangers into their Country, therefore they made the Isles of *Scilly* the Mart for the vending of their Tin; whereupon some suppose them to be those Islands which the Ancients called the *Cassiterides*, which imports as much as Tin-Isles; not as having any Tin-Mines in them, but as being the Mart, as we said before, for the Vending of that Commodity. And of all parts in *Cornwall*, *Godolphin-Hill* is particularly taken notice of for its Rich and Plentiful Veins of Tin. Nor

do the Mines of *Cornwall* abound in Tin only, but 'tis said there have been quantities of Metallick Oar that have contain'd a mixture of Gold and Silver; and very memorable is the tradition of a quantity of Silver Oar, dig'd out of a place in the Parish of *Comb-Martin* in *Devonshire*, out of which *William Wimondham* coin'd 270 weight of Silver for *Elionor* Dutchess of *Bar*. A place called *Newlands* in *Cumberland*, is rich in Copper Mines, and hath some store of Black-Lead; especially about *Keswick*. In this County also, the Stone called *Lapis Calaminaris*, is said to have been here first found: But much of this *Lapis Calaminaris* is digg'd out of *Mendip-hills* in *Somersetshire*. At *Wenlock* in *Shropshire*, in the Reign of King *Richard* the second, there was found a Rich Copper Mine. The Rich Mines of Iron in the Forrest of *Dean* in *Glocestershire*, have been an occasion of making those Woods very thin, in respect of what they have been formerly. *Kent* hath several Iron Mines, and also Veins of Marl. *Darbyshire* abounds much in Minerals, and several kinds of Stones; particularly in the *Peak* of *Darby*, there are Mines that afford plenty of Lead, likewise *Stibium* or Antimony, also store of Mill-stones and Whet-stones; nor less

noted

noted are the Lead-Mines on *Mendip-hills* in *Staffordſhire*: As alſo thoſe on the Hills of *Richmondſhire*, where there are likewiſe Copper-Mines; near *Moinglath* in *Denbyſhire*, is a plentiful Vein of Lead: So likewiſe in the *Abby of Fountains* in *Yorkſhire*, not far from whence in the ſame Shire is ſtore of Iron: Other Mines alſo there are, which though not ſo Rich, are no leſs uſeful than thoſe of Mettal; as Alom, Coal, Free-ſtone, Fullers-earth, Marl, with all which, take one with another, there is ſurely no Nation better ſtor'd; and indeed our Salt-pits are no other than a kind of Liquid-Mines. It is no leſs wonderful to obſerve what abundant Supplies of Fewel are yearly ſent up from the Coal-Mines of *Newcaſtle* to this Vaſt City of *London*, and other parts of the Nation, beſides what is Exported into Foraign parts; then it may ſeem hard to conjecture how this City could ſubſiſt before the diſcovery of this great Mine, which was not till the year 1305. Since we find by experience, upon any occaſion of the obſtructing of this *Newcaſtle* Fleet, and the raiſing of the Price of Coals, into what great diſtreſs and inconveniency the City is thereupon reduc'd; but then it muſt be conſidered that the City then was nothing near ſo large as

now, and the Country far better ſtor'd with Wood; the want whereof for Firing, is not the only prejudice the Nation hath ſuſtain'd by the vaſt quantity of Timber that hath been fell'd of late Ages; the number of Alehouſes is alſo increas'd ten to one, at leaſt within theſe 100 years, and proportionably, as may well be imagin'd, the number of Brewhouſes to ſupply them with Drink; which Houſes cannot be maintain'd and carry on their Trade, without a wonderful quantity of Fewel: Nor need it be wondred how other great Cities are able to ſubſiſt without the like convenience (as doubtleſs there is ſcarce any City of the World that hath the like advantage for Fewel) conſidering the difference of Climate, of Cuſtoms, of manner of Living, and of Diet. There are who ſpeak of *Blackheath*, as a place no leſs ſufficiently abounding with Pit-Coal to ſerve the City of *London* and parts adjacent, than *Newcaſtle* it ſelf, but are willing to believe that the grand ſecurity of theſe Coal-pits, lies in the great prejudice to Navigation, which the breaking of them up would occaſion, in regard this Colliers Trade between *Newcaſtle* and *London* is the greateſt Nurſery of Seamen we have; which objection would eaſily ceaſe, could the Firing

ing Trade be once promoted, till when the Coal Mines of *Blackheath* muſt of neceſſity be laid aſide. There is alſo Sea-Coal, like that of *Newcaſtle* at *Wedsborough* in the *Eaſt-Riding* in *Yorkſhire*: Likewiſe up and down in many of the Inland parts of *England*, there is abundance of Pit-Coal of another nature, that is too ſay, not Caking or Clinging together (a quantity of ſmall Particles) into one great lump or maſs, like that of *Newcaſtle*; but as it is laid on in great pieces, burning ſheer away into Aſhes, each piece like Wood. Up and down in ſeveral parts of *Darbyſhire* and *Staffordſhire*, there is a ſort of Pit-Coal, which is commonly called Cannel-Coal, perhaps as it were Candle-Coal, becauſe it burns clear like a Candle; this Coal is of a bright ſhining gloſs, and withal of ſo tough and ſolid a ſubſtance, that they frequently make thereof Standiſhes, Salt-Sellers, Candleſticks and other ſuch like Utenſils, which appear as it were of a courſer ſort of Jett. In *Staffordſhire*, *Penſneth-Chace* is particularly made mention of for plenty of Pit-Coal. In *Leiceſterſhire*, *Coal-Overton* in the Hundred of *Weſt-Goſcot*, and other parts of the *North* of this County, where there is ſtore of Pit-Coal of a Bituminous nature, very hard and

fast: In *Warwickshire*, *Bedworth*: In *Somersetshire*, *Mendip-hill*, and several places on the shore of the River *Frome*: In *Richmondshire*, the tops of certain Hills. In the Isle of *Anglesey* there is said to be great store of an Aluminous Matter, out of which it is thought might be made very good Alum and Copperas, but nothing of this nature hath been brought to that perfection, as the Alum-works in *Yorkshire*, through the great Industry of Sir *John Bourchier*, who in the Reign of King *James* made away with a considerable Estate for the carrying on of this great work, in lieu whereof he obtain'd the grant of a Patent from the King, whereby he was Invested with the whole benefit of the said Alum-work, which was valued at a Thousand Pound a year; but however matters were carried, his Grandchild Mr. *Richard Bourchier*, is now reduc'd to utmost necessity, receiving no relief by vertue of the Patent for the loss of the Paternal Estate: But *Gesborough* in this Shire is most particularly noted for an Alum-Mine, which some say was first found out by Sir *Thomas Chaloner* Tutor to Prince *Henry*. As for the Stone-Quarries of *England*, they must indeed be confess'd inferior to those of *Italy*, *Greece*, and other parts, for all Curious kinds

kinds of Marble, Alabaſter and Porphyries (of Marble the Parian was Anciently accounted the beſt:) However we have many Structures both publick and private to ſhew, which being built of our own native Free-ſtone, want not their State and Elegance. The principal Magazine of this Commodity, is the Iſle of *Portland* in *Dorſetſhire*, which hath ſupplied many of the grand Buildings of *England*. Likewiſe the Iſle of *Purbeck*, in the ſame Shire, hath Veins of Marble, which though not continued, but ſcatteringly here and there, as *Cambden* obſerves, yet run a great way under ground. At *Edgcomb* Houſe near *Plimouth* in *Cornwall*, there is digg'd good quantity of a Stone, which is of great uſe and Ornament in Building; alſo on the Moors of the ſaid County, there is found a ſort of Stone, which is thence called the Moor-ſtone, of which there are frequently made Chimney-Pieces and Ornaments of Windows and Doors; beſides another ſort of the colour of Marble. In *Nottinghamſhire* there is digg'd a ſoft Stone, at leaſt much ſofter than Alabaſter, with which being burnt and made into a Plaſter, they generally floor their Upper-Rooms, this Plaſter being well laid, as ſoon as it comes to be dry, proves harder than any Plaſter

of *Paris*, and is wonderful durable. In *Herefordshire*, hard by *Snodhill-Castle*, is a Quarry, from whence they say there is digg'd forth very good Marble. At a place called *Peter's-post* in *Yorkshire*, is a famous Quarry of Stone; also near *Shirburn* in the same Shire: Nor is that near *Manchester* in *Lancashire* inconsiderable; besides a Quarry of a fine Reddish-stone on the Banks of the River *Irwell* in the same Shire: Moreover, what we want in Alabaster, *Porphyrie* Marble, *&c.* is more than compensated to us by Stones of a greater value, particularly in *Cornwall*, there are found in great quantities Stones of a natural Smoothness, formed into Angles, and considerably large, some of the bigness of a Walnut, or thereabout, and of such a lustre, that many scruple not to call them Diamonds, and probably they might pass for such, did not the cunning Lapidary know how to distinguish the true Orient Diamond from others by its *Adamantine* hardness and solidity: Likewise St. *Vincents* Rock at *Bristol* affords plenty of these *English* Diamonds, commonly called *Bristol* Stones: At *Shugbury* in *Warwickshire* is a sort of precious Stone, at least by some so accounted, called *Astroites*, from a mark it hath upon it resembling a Star. And on the

Rocks

Rocks of *Guarnſey*, there is a hard Stone called an Emeril. Nor are we wholly deſtitute of Marble and Alabaſter, though doubtleſs ſhort for Beauty and Fineneſs to thoſe of *Italy* and *Greece*; in ſome parts of *Staffordſhire* there is digg'd a ſort of Alabaſter, thought to be the beſt in *England*. Fullers-Earth, Potters-Earth, Marl, Lime, Slate, Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, *&c.* There are large Veins in ſeveral parts, particularly *Woburn* in *Bedfordſhire* abounds in Fullers-Earth; as alſo *Rigate* in *Surry*: In ſome parts of *Wiltſhire* the ſtore of Marl that is found there, gives Appellation to one of the chief Towns of that Shire, *viz. Marlborough*, and in divers parts of *Lancaſhire*, is found a Marl, which very much enriches the Land. Near *Nonſuch* in *Surry* is a large Vein of Potters-Earth. Near *Walſal* in *Suſſex*, are ſtore of Lime-Pits: And not many Miles from *Pomfret* in *Yorkſhire*, it being averr'd by ſome that no leſs than 2000*l.* a year uſually made of the Lime thereabouts.

In ſome parts of *Cornwall* there is Slate of three ſorts and colours, *viz.* The Blew, the Grey, and the Sage-colour; particularly at a place called *Walling-ſlate* in *Cornwall*, is digg'd up great ſtore of Slate: As alſo at *Collyweſton* in *Northamptonſhire*, at

Pool in *Dorcetſhire*, and in the *Iſle of Wight* the beſt Tobacco-Pipe-Clay. And to the Mill-ſtones of the *Peak* before mentioned, we may add thoſe digg'd up at *Morecup* in *Cheſhire*. There is a ſort of Earth called Talcum, us'd by Painters and Colourers, of which ſtore is dig'd up in ſeveral parts of *Suſſex*: And the beſt of Saltpeter, is ſaid to be found in *Northamptonſhire*. Out of the Salt-pits of *England* is extracted ſo white and fine a ſort of Salt, that the moſt refined Sugar looks not more white and fine; it is alſo commonly made up into Maſſes, in the form of Sugar-Loaves: Moſt of theſe *Wiches*, the moſt noted, are in *Cheſhire*, all denominated accordingly, *viz.* *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Northwich*; *Nantwich*, beſides the conſideration of its Salt-pit, which is generally called the *Whitewich*, is next to the City of *Cheſter* it ſelf, the moſt Eminent Town of all *Cheſhire*: *Middlewich* hath two Pits, between which there runs a ſmall Brook and parts them: The Pit in *Northwich* is called the *Black-wich*; I ſuppoſe becauſe the Salt drawn hence is Blacker and Courſer than any of the reſt. In *Worceſterſhire*, there is alſo a place of principal note for theſe Wiches or Salt-pits, *viz.* *Droit-Wich*, or *Dirt-Wich*, where there are three Wells, whoſe

whose water from *Christmass* till *Midsummer* is of so Brackish a nature, that all that time they boil great quantities of Salt out of it in Furnaces, which for that end are erected near the Wells; whereas all the rest of the year the water is so fresh, that no Salt can be extracted out of it.

As for those Plants and Shrubs which are most peculiarly of the growth of *England*, it would be too particular a Subject for this so general a Work, to assign each its several place, as there are very many places where this or that Herb, Tree or Shrub, hath as it were its peculiar nativity and education: All the whole County of *Buckingham* is denominated from the great number of Beech-Trees there growing: The Isle of *Scalny* in *Pembrokeshire*, is almost all over grown with Wild-Time; But there are some Plants, which being of themselves not ordinary or common, or of a more than common Vertue or Efficacy, do so much the more signalize the places where they grow, especially being the only noted places of their production. The Saffron about *Walden* in *Essex*, is so eminently reputed above the Saffron of any other parts, that that Town is never mentioned but by the name of *Saffron-Walden*. *Pomfret* (in *Yorkshire*) so called, *quasi Pomfract*

frail or *Broken-Bridge*; besides its strong and stately Castle, is noted for the great quantity of Liquorice that grows thereabout, (as also a sort of Plant called Skirworts, whose Root is much esteem'd and Eaten by the Curious for a great delicacy, by reason of its Richness and high Nourishment:) Nor is *Worksop* in *Nottinghamshire* less eminent for Liquorice. *Hallifax* in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is noted for several things which we shall have occasion to make mention of elsewhere: But among other things the Nuts growing thereabout, are by way of eminency call'd *Hallifax* Nuts. At *Barklow* in *Essex*, there grows in great abundance an Herb, bearing Red-Berries, called *Danewort*, from a Tradition that it sprang first from the Blood of the *Danes*: On the Cliffs between *Deal* and *Dover*, great plenty of Samphire grows; *Westward* from *Dengeness* in *Kent*, Pease spring up naturally in Clusters like Grapes, and differ not much in Taste from common-field Pease. Between *Sandwich* and the Isle of *Thanet*, a kind of Hops is observed to grow naturally among the Beach and Pebbles; Garlick is no where better nor more plentiful, than at *Stratton* in *Cornwall*: Several parts of *Devonshire*, and *Purbery* most peculiarly in *Somersetshire*, pro-

produce wild Strawberies in abundance; no less noted is *Axminster* in *Devonshire* for Hurtleberries. At *Summervil* near *Chappel*, two Mile from *Blanford* in *Dorcetshire*, on on the hither side of the River at *Sturpain*, there is a most plentiful production of Madder; how long this Plant hath been in *England* is uncertain, but it is above 50 years since a considerable quantity of it was produced at *Barn-Elms* in *Surry*; and Sir *Nicholas Crisp* sow'd several sorts of it, as Crop-Madder, Umber Ow, and Pipe or flat Madder at *Deptford* in *Kent*, which County affords plenty of Flax; but the best Hemp is said to grow between *Bemister* and *Bridport* in *Dorcetshire*. *St. Foin* or Holy-Hay, was first brought out of *France* from about *Paris*, and first sow'd at *Copt-Hall* in *Kent*. Tamarisk was first brought over from *Switzerland* by Bishop *Tindal* in the days of Queen *Mary* (from whose displeasure he fled) and planted in his Garden at *Fulham*. On the top of *Pendle-hill* in *Lancashire*, there grows a Plant peculiar to that place called *Cloudesberry*, probably for that it seems as it were to come out of the Clouds. In the Fens of *Cambridgeshire*, there is commonly gathered an Herb call'd Water-Germander; in Latin *Scordium*, which being the chief Ingredient, consequently

sequently gives name to that great *Alexipharmacon*, so much known and used among us called *Diascordium*. About *Glastenbury* in *Somersetshire*, there is plenty of Woad; and at *Cashalton* in *Surry* of excellent Walnuts.

Of the Wonders and Rarities of England.

THe Wonders of *England* consist chiefly in Stones, Caves, Lakes, Fountains, Ditches, and several prodigious Tumuli or Hillocks cast up by Art and Labour; there was never doubtless heard of in any part of the World, so miraculous a Monument of Stones, for so it is generally supposed to be, as that on *Salisbury-Plain*, within six or seven Miles of *Salisbury*, commonly called *Stone-henge*; it appears to have been a treble row of Stones, circularly plac'd one within another, and rear'd streight up on end, notwithstanding they are of a prodigious bigness, that is to say, 28 Foot long for the most part, and 7 Foot broad, besides others of a vast bulk (though

(though not so big as the upright ones) which lye overthwart from one to another, and are fastened with Tenent and Mortis; but the form of this wonderful Structure is very much defac'd, some of the greater Stones being either fallen, or reclining towards the ground, and many of the overthwart Stones being fallen; how such huge Stones could be brought thither, by whom, and upon what occasion, is disputed by Writers; the most that hath been said on this Subject is written by Mr. *Inigo Jones* Surveyor General to King *James*, and his late Majesty King *Charles* the first, and Dr. *Charleton*, both various, and oft times contrary in their Opinions, and possibly neither of them altogether in the right: About half a dozen Mile further on the *Plain* towards *Hungerford*, I have observed (nor do I remember it to have been taken notice of by any one else) a Stone of a great bulk, but not above a Foot and a half in heighth from the ground, which though of the same hardness and solidity with those above mentioned, hath the top of it driven all over full of Nails of the largest size. There is also a part of the *Plain* between *Marleborough* and *Caun*, which being strew'd all over with Stones of a Grey colour, is therefore called the

Grey

Grey Weathers; the least of these Stones being of a considerable bigness, and some very large; those of the ordinary size seeming to be of about half a dozen or half a score Pound weight, one with another; and here and there in some odd nooks, a little out of the Road, a large Stone reared up on end, like those at *Stone-henge*, and sometimes not much inferior in bulk. In *Staffordshire* there is a Market-Town called *Stone*, from a large heap of Stones cast up there, as a Monumental mark of Infamy upon *Wulpher* the *Mercian*, who in this very place sacrific'd to his Heathenish fury his two Sons, *Wulfald* and *Rufinus*, for no other cause than their imbracing the Christian Faith. Near *Burrowbridge*, a little Town in *Yorkshire*, there are four Stones of a very vast bulk, and Pyramidally shap'd, suppos'd to be erected by the *Romans*, in memory of some great Victory thereabouts obtain'd. Upon the Hills near *North-Tine* in *Northumberland*, though Boggy and full of water, there are great heaps of Stones, which some take for a Memorial of some great Battle there fought. Near *Enisham* in the *South* part of *Oxfordshire*, there are Stones called *Roll-rich-stones*, erected in manner of those at *Stone-henge*; which certain fabulous Traditions have rendred

to

to have been men so transform'd; but more certain History delivers them the Monument of a great Battle there fought by *Rollo* the *Dane*. At *Botken* in *Cornwall* there is another of 18 large Stones erected, and plac'd in a circular figure 12 Foot distant each from the other; a Trophy of some *Roman* or *Saxon* Victory. In the same County are other Monumental Stones called the *Hurlers*, which fabulous Tradition will have to be the Stony Metamorphosis of certain Humane Creatures, but common reason gives the same conjecture of them as of the foremention'd. The like may be said of two other large Stones erected in St. *Clares* Parish, in one whereof there is an Inscription in strange and intelligible Characters; other Remarks there are in the same County form'd by Nature only, as that Pile of Rocks one upon the other, called *Wring-Cheese*, near the lowest of them, having the resemblance of a Cheese hard prest, by the accumulation of Rocks upon it; the other is a very wonderful Rock call'd *Main-Amber*, near *Penzans*; this Rock lies upon lesser Rocks, in such an exact *equilibrium*, that what the push of a Finger, can stir and cause as it were to totter, not the greatest force imaginable is able to displace.

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Likewise by *Helford*, is a vast Rock lying on the ground, the top whereof being hollow, containeth water which ebbeth and floweth like the Sea. Three Miles from *Tunbridge*, on the edge of *Sussex*, there lye scattered up and down in a dry Sandy-ground, divers Craggy-stones of a considerable magnitude; the two biggest whereof standing close together, seem by the crease which divides them in a straight line, as if they were but just saw'd asunder. In the same County, near *Tenderden-Steeple*, is a Stone, which by the falling of the Rain, palpably gathers increase of bulk. At *Exmore* in *Devonshire*, are great Stones erected, some in a Circular, some in a Triangular form, in memory doubtless of some *Roman*, *Saxon* or *Danish* Victory. In *Westmorland*, near the River *Loder*, there are Pyramidal Stones pitched for a Mile together, some 9, some 14 Foot thick. At *Salcelds* upon the River *Eden* in *Cumberland*, is a Monumental Trophy, consisting of 77 Stones, called by the Inhabitants *Long-Meg and her Daughters*; one of which Stones alone, called the *Long-Meg*, being 15 Foot high from the ground, all the rest but 10. On the Hill called *Mindgate-Morgan* in *Glamorganshire*, there is a Monument superscrib'd with a very fatal

Cha-

Character; for it hath been received from those that live thereabout, that whoever reads it shall die soon after, if there be not a fallacy herein, *viz.* That the Character is so strange and uncouth that no man is able to read it.

Some places are noted for Stones of another kind, that is to say, whose Rarity consists in the unusualness of their Figure. At *Alderly* in *Glocestershire*, upon the top of certain Hills are found Oysters, Cockles and Periwinkles of solid Stone; and at *Puckle-Church* in the same Shire, there is a Vein of Blew-stone, consisting of several Stones, Smooth, Square, and about half a Foot thick, as it were Artificial and ready cut out fit for work; they lye about seven or eight one upon another, as it were in beds very near, contiguous to each other for about the length of a Pearch. And at *Lassington* in *Glocestershire*, there is plenty of that which we call the Star-stone, being of the figure of a Mullet, or what we commonly picture for a Star, of a Grey colour, and of the circumference of a single Penny, but the thickness of half a Crown; they stick together in Columns of about three or four Inches long, and being singly put into Vinegar, they naturally move and tend towards a Unition.

Near

Near *Sayworth* in *Wiltshire*, are Stones that have a very near resemblance of Cockles. In a Town call'd *Cainsham*, in the Road-way between *Bath* and *Bristol*, and in the High-way thereabour, there are Stones frequently to be seen wreathing in a Spiral form like Snails; this Town is commonly Nick-nam'd *Smoaky-Cainsham* upon this occasion: Some years since one of the Townsmen standing at his door with Tears in his Eyes, and being ask'd by one of his Neighbours that observ'd him as he pass'd by, what the cause of his Grief was, answered, *That there was so great a Smoak in his house that he was not able to endure to stay within doors*; When in truth he had been newly beaten by his Wife: Whereupon Travellers now and then to make themselves Sport, will ask, *Whether that Town be called* Smoaky-Cainsham: But the wiser sort of those that ask this question, prepare at the same instant to put on to a more than ordinary speed, for fear of some Hostility from the good Women of the place. At *Whitbay* in *Yorkshire*, are Stones of a *Serpentine* Figure: Also in the Stone-Quarry at *Kingham* in *Somersetshire*. On *Rosemary-Topping* a Hill in *Yorkshire*, are Stones found in the shape of Sea-winkles and Cockles: At *Huntly-Nab* in the same County

County, at the roots of the Rocks, are Stones as perfectly round as any Ball, in which broken, are the ſhapes of Stony-Serpents, all but the head. Of the Caves of *England*, thoſe of principal remark are; Firſt, *Ochy-hole* near *Wells* in *Somerſet-ſhire*; it is a Cave of large extent into the earth, and in which, thoſe that have made the fartheſt Incurſions, are ſaid to have diſcerned many Rivulets and Caverns, or hollow Receſſes. Secondly, A Cave very much talk'd of, under an Old Caſtle in the *Peak* of *Darby*, commonly called the *Devils Arſe in Peak*; there is a ſtrange ſtory told by one *Gervaſius*, of a Swinherd belonging to one *William de Penerel*, ſometime Lord of the Place. This Swinherd having loſt a Sow great with Pig, is ſaid to have entred in earneſt queſt thereof into the mouth of this Cave, and paſſing through ſeveral obſcure Nooks and windings, to have come at length into a ſpacious Field, where among a company of Reapers he found his Maſters Sow which had newly Pig'd; and making his Caſe known to the chief perſon in Office there, brought back his Sow, together with her Pigs, returning the ſame way he came. Thirdly, In the ſame County another Cave, called *Eldenhole* in the *Peak* Forreſt,

Forrest, which shoots directly down into the Earth, and as far as 60 yards of depth is to be seen into the mouth or entrance, on the top is about 30 yards in length, and 15 in breadth, but downwards it straightens into a much narrower space. Fourthly, Certain Caves called the *Gyants Caves*, between great *Badmin* and *Lockington*, on the border of *Wiltshire*. At a place called *Oxenhall*, not far from *Darlington* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, there are three Pits of an extraordinary depth, commonly called *Hell-Kettles*, suppos'd to be produc'd by an Earthquake, which hapned in the year 1179. And near *Tilbury* in *Essex*, there are several Pits in a Chalky ground, which are judg'd to be no less than 12 Fathom deep. Also near *Feversham* in *Kent*, there are many Pits, which being somewhat narrow at the top, and widening towards the bottom, are distinguished into several Rooms or Apartments, and supported as it were with Pillars of Chalk. At a House of the Marquess of *Worcester*'s at *Emsbury*, I have been told, that at the pulling down of an old Wall, the Labourers discovered a Cavity, which upon search led to a large Cave, where there was found a Monument of great Antiquity and Riches, which by the Character, and some

ſome other circumſtances, appears to have been the Tomb of Queen *Guinever*, Wife to King *Arthur*: Near *Kirby-Longdale* in *Weſtmorland*, are many deep places like Caves. Fifthly, At *Aberbarry* in *Glamorganſhire*, there is a Cave at the bottom of a Hill, the mouth whereof is a gaping Cliſt or Chink, into which, when the Wind enters, there is heard a kind of harmonious noice, as it were of Cymbals: There hath been alſo heard from a Cliſt on the Sea-ſide, near the Iſland *Barry*, a ſound as it were of Smiths at work, and this by the Teſtimony of *Lilius Giraldus*. Lakes and Fountains there are very many among us, which have ſomething ſtrange and extraordinary in them: Near *Brereton* in *Cheſhire*, which belongs to an Eminent Family of the ſame Name, there is a Pool, wherein the bodies of Trees ſwimming are ſaid to preſage the Death of ſome of the Family. There are two Lakes very near to each other, hard by St. *Agnes-Hill* in *Cornwall*, of which it is credibly reported, that in the one of them Fiſh will live and thrive, in the other not. In *Lancaſhire* near *Furneſs-Fells*, there is a ſtanding water, accounted the greateſt in *England*, commonly called *Miander-Meer*, being no leſs than 10 Miles in length, and all along

paved

paved with stone at the bottom: It is said moreover, that a Fish call'd La Ombre, breeds here only, and no where else. In *Huntingtonshire* there are several Lakes, (and among the rest one called *Wittlesmere-Lake*) which in fairest weather grow tempestuous, and rage with violent surges like the Sea. In *Staffordshire* there are two remarkable Lakes; of one, *Neelam* delivers, *That by its Roaring it foretells things to come*; the other is call'd *Mabal*, of which the Tradition goes, *That Horses when tir'd, drinking of the water thereof, become fresh as ever.* Of this Gervase of *Tilbury* makes particular mention. On the high Hills of *Carnarvonshire*, there are two Meers of a strange nature (if report be true) for one is said to produce a sort of Fish that hath but one Eye; the other to have a floatable Island, whereon no sooner any one sets foot, but it drives farther off from the shoar. There is also at *Bala* in *Merionethshire*, a Pool which never fills by Land-floods, though rising never so high, but in tempestuous weather, swelleth above its Banks. At *Lynsavathan* in *Brecknockshire*, is a Meer which is said to have swallowed up a City, that once stood in the room thereof; through this Meer runs the River *Levenny*, keeping its own stream in-

tire

tire and unmix'd. At *Kilken* in *Flintſhire*, is a little Well which hath a conſtant ebbing and flowing like the Sea. At *Gigglesworth* in *Yorkſhire* there are three ſmall Springs, of two whereof there is nothing of obſervable, but the middlemoſt hath a conſtant courſe of ebbing and flowing four times an hour; the difference between its higheſt riſe and loweſt fall, being about eight Inches. Likewiſe in *Derbyſhire*, in the *Forreſt* of the *Peak*, is ſuch another Spring ebbing and flowing 4 times an hour, obſerving a conſtant and due revolution of its tydes. On the River *Ogmore* in *Glamorganſhire*, there is a Well which every full tyde in *Summer* time is almoſt deſtitute of water, but at ebb is repleniſh'd, many times very near, but never totally to an overflowing. Another there is at *Carry-Caſtle* in *Caermardenſhire*, which ebbs and flows. Another in *Weſtmorland*, near the River *Loder*, which ebbs and flows ſeveral times a day. At *Lemington* in *Warwickſhire*, a Salt Spring riſeth at a great diſtance from the Sea. Near *Kenet* in *Wiltſhire*, the water breaking out of certain ſtones, is accounted a ſign of Dearth. The River *Can* in *Weſtmarland* hath Cataracts, which by their fall foretell either Rain or fair Weather. The riſing of a Bourn near *Croiden* in *Surry*,

is said to presage Mortality. Near *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*, there is a Brook called, which when it breaketh out, presageth Dearth, or some other Calamity. In a private mans Yard at *Pitchford* in *Shropshire*, is a Well whose waters cast up a Skum of liquid *Bitumen*. In the *North-riding* of *Yorkshire*, are Wells called *Tingtong* Wells, three Miles within the earth. The Petrifying Wells and Springs of *England* are very many, nor is it worth the while to mention all of them, the chief are in these particular Places; at *Newenham* or *Menham-Reges* in *Warwickshire*: Three which are also of a Medicinal quality, as being strained through Allum, at *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*. Near *Knaresborough* in *York-shire*, the *Well-Drepa*, whose Waters distil from the Rocks that hang over it. At *Hodington-Hill* near *Oxford*, upon the descent of the Hill. At *Boxly Abbey* near *Maidston* in *Kent*; at *Egerton* in the same County. Nor are those Wells and Springs to be forgotten, among the *Memorabilia* of Nature, whose Waters are of a Medicinal virtue; the chief of this nature, not only of *England*, but even of all *Europe*, for the virtue of the Waters, the Magnificence of the Structures about the Wells, and the vast resort to them; are those famous

Bathing

Bathing Wells, which give denomination to the City *Bath*, and which were first found out by one *Bladud*, who is reckoned in the Catalogue of our Ancient *British* Kings, and renowned in History (if it may be called History, and not rather Historical Tradition) as well for Philosopher as King. Others there are, whose Waters esteemed for their Purging quality, are generally carous'd, as *Ebsham* or *Epsom-Wells* in *Surry*, those of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, of *Barnet* in *Hertfordshire*, and now of late of *North-hall* in the same Shire. Now I cannot but fancy that there must needs be a very great advantage in this way of Physick, since those who Evacuate so merrily with so much divertisement, so many as it were together for good Companies sake, no doubt find a more effectual Operation, than those who coop'd up in a Melancholly Chamber, sup up a mixture of Nauseous and uncouth Ingredients out of an Apothecaries Shop: Other places there are, not altogether of no note for their Medicinal Wells, as *Lackington* in *Wiltshire*, where there is a Well called *Handcocks-Well*, whose greatest Virtue consists in the Cure of sore Eyes; having also this property, that its Water is cold in *Summer* and hot in *Winter*: *Eckington* in *Worcestershire*, where

there is lately discovered a Medicinal Well, accounted of great Virtue for several Distempers. *Wallingborough* in *Northamptonshire*, where upon the account of the Waters, Queen *Mary* lay for several weeks. *Lenisham* in *Kent*, six Miles from *London*, where in the year 1651. a Medicinal Water was found, which hath been since much frequented. *Dulwich* Wells within three Miles of *London*: And within the City several, but the most noted, that at the Postern-gate by *Tower-hill*, and that called *Crowders-Well* hard by *Cripple-gate*. *Aleycester* in *Huntingtonshire*, where there are two small Springs, one whereof being fresh, is accounted good for the Eyes; the other a little Brackish, for Scabs and Leprosy. *Buxton* in *Derbyshire*, where within the compass of 24 Foot, there arise out of a Rock from under a Square Structure of Free-stone 9 Springs, whereof one only is cold, all the rest very warm: But among all these, it would be an unpardonable oversight to pass by unmention'd, that famous Well of St. *Winifrid*, commonly called the *Holy-Well* in *Flintshire*, formerly much frequented, partly by way of Pilgrimage, partly for the great Virtue it was reputed to have in the Cure of many Maladies, through the easie Faith, no doubt,

and

nd fond Credulity of the deluded Vulgar who are always apt to pay high Adoration nd aſcribe miraculous Cures to the Bodies, Relicks, or any Memorials of perſons recommended to them for Saints; for here he Tradition goes, that the Virgin Saint *Winifrid* being here Beheaded, a Fountain immediatly ſprung up, as if the Earth bewailing her Martyrdom, burſt forth into a lood of Tears; and the Pebble-ſtones at he bottom of the ſaid Fountain being obſerved to be of a Reddiſh colour, we are to ſuppoſe that they retain to this day, the inCture of the Virgins Blood: Thoſe prings and Waters that are on the top of high Hills, muſt be allowed to have omething of Rarity in them, in regard o thoſe that are not ſufficiently vers'd in he knowledge of natural Cauſes and Productions, it may ſeem wonderful, that the Water ſhould riſe ſo high above the common Surface of the Earth: Particularly n the high Hills of *Carnarvanſhire*, are two Meers: Alſo a Spring on the top of *Moilenlyhills* in *Denbyſhire*. Likewiſe among the Wonders or Rarities of *England*, may be eckoned thoſe Ditches, which ſtand yet s Monuments of the Art and Induſtry of our Forefathers. Firſt, That on *Newmarket-heath*, which is commonly called

the

the *Devils-Ditch*. Secondly, *Wandike* in *Wiltshire*, a work of many Miles extent, cast up in memory of a Battle between the *Mercians* and *West-Saxons*. Thirdly, *Clough d'Offa*, or *Offa's-ditch*, a work not inferior to the former mention'd, and much upon the same occasion made.

Of the Populacy of the English *Nation.*

THe Populacy of a Nation is best estimated from the number of its Towns and Cities: The Kingdom of *England* proportionably to its circumference is scarce inferior to any Kingdom or Country of *Europe* (which is also accounted the the most Populous of all the four parts of the World) except *France* and the *Low-Countries*; which last being accounted no bigger in compass than *York-shire*, is judged to contain as many Towns and Inhabited places, as ten times the Circuit thereof in most other Countries, and to some much superior, particularly *Spain*, late esteem'd the most considerable Monarchy of *Christendom*, and that it continues not so to this

is day, we may in a great measure im-
ute to the paucity of people in that
ingdom; for doubtless there is nothing
hat conduceth more to the Strength,
randure, Prosperity and Riches of a
ation, than the Populousness thereof,
pecially where Industry is in the least in-
ourag'd, and Idleness discountenanc'd.
Wherefore that Nation that will ever hope
o flourish, ought to use all means and
ndeavours possible for the increasing of
s People, and to avoid as much as may be
ll occasions of Depopulation. The prin-
ipal causes of the Dispeopleing of *Spain*,
which according to the Testimony of seve-
al Creditable Authors, hath been Ancient-
y much better Peopled than at present;
ave been first the multitude of Monaste-
ies and Religious Prisons, those Recep-
acles of forc'd Chastity, and as they
re ordered Impediments of the Worlds
awful Increase: Next the Violent Expul-
ion of the *Moors* out of *Spain*, after that
y a long establish'd settlement, and being
abituated to the same Customs, Manners
nd Religion, they were become as it were
one Body with the rest of the People. Last-
y, Those vast Colonies sent out of *Spain*
o maintain and possess the ample Con-
uests, or rather Ambitious and Bloody

Invasions and Depopulations made by the the *Spaniards* there. The Cities and Market-Towns of *England*, are in number 607. to which the rest of the Burrough Towns, that is, such as send Burgesses to Parliament, and all the Inhabited Villages (whereof some are considerable) being added, make above 10 times the number, so that all the Parishes of *England* and *Wales*, are reckon'd 9285. and doubtless within the said circumference, which is generally computed to be about 1352 Miles, might be very well comprehended five times as many Towns or Places of Habitation, if all the Forrests, Chaces, and unimproved vast Heaths and Commons, were taken in and improved to the best advantage.

It is not to be wondred at, that next to being born under a Happy Climate, the living under a Happy Government, the greatest advantage and Strength of a People, is to be numerous, proportionably to the extent of Territory they possess. Since in the first place it is apparent enough, that in a well Inhabited City, the People must needs be so much the better able to defend themselves from any Force or Opposition. Next, if it be a place of any Trade, take any particular number of what Trade

Trade ſoever, and it is not to be imagin'd that they ſhould be e're a whit the poorer, but rather the richer, than if the Inhabitants had been fewer: For admit them of the ſame Trade or Imployment, a profitable and correſponſible Trade is the more lively and vigorouſly carried on by many hands; and ſuppoſe them of ſeveral Occupations, the circulation of Money from the one to other, helps all in general. Though 'tis true, that in a ſtraggling Town or City, whoſe parts lye disjoyn'd and far aſunder; the people however conſiderable in number, cannot be ſo aſſiſtant to each other in mutual Aid, Society or Commerce, as in a regular and well compacted City: So likewiſe in a Kingdom, that Prince who hath never ſo large an Empire, yet if thinly Peopled, or divided into ſeveral parts remotely diſtant, and interrupted from mutual intercourſe by long Voyages of Land and Sea, cannot be look'd upon as ſo powerful a Prince, as he that hath the like number of People in one intire and united Dominion. Certainly no Monarch of the World, much leſs of *Chriſtendom*, (whoever he be that hath added moſt to his Empire by never ſo many new made Conqueſts) can pretend to ſo large a ſhare or portion of the Earth, as the King of *Spain*,

who nevertheless (as the transactions of a few late past years have made appear,) hath born but his fourth part with other Princes and States, in opposition to a Prince far inferior to him in Jurisdiction; and what should be the reason of this, but that his Dominions lye so remote from each other, and his Kingdom of *Spain*, which his Residence there chiefly enables, is the least Peopled of all the rest, and his Viceroys of *Peru* and *Mexico* (the possession whereof hath been main occasion of Impoverishing *Spain* of its people) are in effect, setting aside the Title, as great Kings as himself; nor much less are those of *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Millain*, and what remains of *Flanders*, so that he seems in reality King of *Spain* alone, and of the rest of his Dominions, but in Title only: And to come a little nearer the matter, if all the Kings Subjects in *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Maryland*, &c. were planted in those unpeopled Regions of this Island (their Native Soyl) which are more than large enough to receive them, there is no doubt to be made, but that they would be more capable of serving their King, than they can possibly be at such a distance, thus transplanted to the other end of the World: To be short, no Rational man will deny, but that that Prince,

Prince, who from a Territory no larger than the County of *Kent*, is able to bring 100000 men into the field, is no leſs Potent than he who from a Territory 20 times as large is able to raiſe a not much greater number; and ſo much the more, by how much he levies them with leſs Trouble and Charge. That Soveraign Conquers beſt, who wins the hearts of his people by Moderation, Juſtice, good Government, and wholſome Laws. He beſt plants Colonies, who maintains a flouriſhing Trade to Forraign parts; he beſt inlarges his Territory, who husbands his People to the beſt advantage, and conſults beſt for their Preſervation and Increaſe; hereby approving himſelf all this while a true Chriſtian Prince, not in Name only, but in reality no leſs; and upon this ſcore, let the World judge, whether our *Defenſor Fidei* have not a juſt Title to that of *Chriſtianiſſimus* alſo. When as for any Potentate or Grandee of the World, Pontifical or otherwiſe, to graſp at Power and Empire by War, Bloodſhed and Rapine, though under never ſo ſpacious a pretence, even propogating the Faith it ſelf, and at the ſame time, to take upon him the Name of Chriſtian, muſt needs be the higheſt affront to Heaven, and ſhame to Religion imaginable.

The

The Stile of Christian Cut-throat, (for that must necessarily follow) implying a cnntradiction not to be reconcil'd by all the art of Sopistry and Jesuitism; since he that hath but heard of the Christian Religion, cannot be ignorant that Peace and Charity are the very root and foundation of Christianity, and that Religion under what Title soever, which is otherwise grounded, is to be abhorr'd by all sober men. The *Creator* said to the Earth at the beginning, Increase and be Repleniſh'd: The *Destroyer* hath been saying to the same Earth from the beginning, from Age to Age; be ruin'd, laid wast and Dispeopled by humane Slaughter. Now how far the parallel will hold between the greater, and Man the lesser World, as to the necessity of Purging and Bleeding; and whether it be so wholsom, as some would have us think, that the superfluous blood of the World should be let out by the Phlebotomy of War, we shall wave the inquiry at this present; only I am of opinion, that it would be better to leave the Physicking of the World to the great Physitian thereof, than that man upon man should so often practice his Fatal Chyrurgery. There is sufficient reason to believe that those frequent Inundations of People, those numerous

merous ſwarms of *Cimbrians*, *Teutones*, *Longobards*, *Huns*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, which *Scythia* in former times pour'd out into the milder Regions of *Europe*, were not ſo much the Luxuriance and off-ſcouring of an over-peopled Nation, (ſince not any one denomination of Country beſides, takes up ſo large a part of the earth, or hath ſo many vaſt unhabited Vacancies) but a kind of agreement among certain numbers of men to carve themſelves out better Commons than their own Country afforded; and throw off the *Scythian* Froſt and roughneſs, by the Warm Sun-ſhine of *Gallia*, *Spain* and *Italy*. Now to come cloſer to the deſign of our Diſcourſe: Three things are to be conſidered. Firſt, Whether this Nation have not been in former Ages more Populous than at preſent. Next, what the occaſion of this Diſpopulation hath been. Laſtly, The means of reſtoration to priſtine Populacy, or at leaſt of Repleniſhment in ſome degree. The firſt conſideration is anſwered by the ſecond: There is no queſtion to be made, but that the complicated Invaſions of *Romans*, *Saxons* and *Danes* (eſpecially the laſt ſo dreadfully Barbarous) was the Deſtruction of a World of People, and the Demoliſhment of many Towns and Cities; and after the *Norman* Conqueſt

queſt, the Bloody Civil Wars amongſt us; firſt of the Barons, next of the two Roſes: As for the *Norman* Invaſion it ſelf, it occaſion'd indeed no great matter of Devaſtation, ſince except a few inconſiderable Inſurrections that happen'd afterwards, the buſineſs was decided by the dint of one Battle, and happily the Conqueror had not been ſorry, had more of the *Engliſh* fallen in that quarrel; ſince, like a true Step-father and Foraign Invader, more than like a Native Father of the Country, he could find in his heart to lay waſte 28 Towns and Villages, to make a large habitation for wild Beaſts. The laſt and main conſideration, is how to repair this loſs of People; ſhall we call the *Engliſh* of *America* back to their Native Soyl? or ſhall we invite the Induſtrious, or the Diſtreſſed of other Nations to come over and live among us? or ſhall we indeavour to People the Nation better with thoſe People, if I may ſo call them, we have already; that is, turn Drones into Bees, and two Legg'd Cattle into Men? The firſt I take altogether to be Impracticable and Irrational to go about; for it would be an endleſs thing for ſuch multitudes of People to unfix themſelves from their ſetled Imploys and Habitations, and to be put to remove their Effects back to a

Country

Country now grown as ſtrange and uncouth to them, as any other Foraign Nation. The ſecond, according to my poor judgment, cannot be diſadvantageous to this Kingdom, could it be well compas'd and well manag'd, ſo as to give no diſtaſte to the preſent Inhabitants; for it hath been a general and frequent Complaint, in my hearing, among ſome Tradeſmen of *London*, that Foraigners (eſpecially theſe *French* Dogs, as they ſtile them) come over, ſettle themſelves among us, and eat the Bread out of our Mouths. Nevertheleſs it is certain, that in many Towns of *England*, as *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, &c. many Families of Foraigners are well ſetled, exerciſe the Epidemick Trade of thoſe Places peaceably and proſperouſly enough, and without envy or diſturbance. Hoſpitality is a certain evidence of a good Nature and Generous Inclination; and it hath been formerly, and doubtleſs ſtill is in a great meaſure, the particular Credit of the *Engliſh* Gentry, to keep Plentiful Houſes, on purpoſe to Entertain Strangers, give Shelter to benighted Travellers, and Succour all perſons in Diſtreſs: And as among particular perſons, no man but an Indigent Wretch, or Ill-natur'd Churl, will deny Relief to a perſon, that through real and remedileſs want

want makes application to him. So likewise among Nations, that People that refuseth the Accomodation of their Country to their supplicant Neighbours, who unjustly Banished their own Native Land, or driven out by Persecution and Tyranny, fly to them for Refuge, must needs be the Inhabitants of a Beggarly and Unhospitable Soyl, or be themselves a sort of Inhumane and Savage-Bores. Our Kingdom, God be thanked, is sufficiently Fertile; our Natives not accounted Ill-natured, and for Room we have not only to spare, but within the whole Circuit of *England* enough, as we have said before, to contain a far greater power of People twice, if not thrice the number: So that an accession of peaceable Strangers can be no injury, may be a considerable benefit to us; so that in being Charitable to others, we shall be no lofers our selves; and never was there so important and seasonable an occasion offered as now, for the receiving of Foraigners among us; since never did any persecuted people so want our Entertainmen and Succour, as at this time, these our Protestant Neighbours, who in their own Native Country, and among the Professors of Christianity, are denyed that Protection, which living peaceably, they could not doubt

doubt of among the ſevereſt of *Turks* or *Ethnicks*; and all this for no other reaſon, then denying to fall down before the obtruded Idol, as the *Iſraelites* were dealt with in the days of the Tyrant *Nebuchadnezzar*: But by Divine Providence it falls out happily to be at a time that *England* is govern'd by the moſt Juſt and Benevolent of Princes; who out of his Concernment for the Proteſtant Religion, and that innate Generoſity and Clemency wherewith he delights to oblige all mankind, hath by an Order of Councel of the of *September* this preſent year 1681. promiſed all thoſe that ſhall come over, ſuch ample Priviledges and Immunities, as will much ſoften and allay their preſent Afflictions, and in a great meaſure compenſate for their being forc'd to abandon their Native habitations. The laſt cannot be reaſonably judg'd unfeaſible, and is certainly the moſt abſolutely neceſſary, ſince thoſe many thouſands of Unimployed perſons, burthens of the earth, who preſume they were only born to Eat and Drink, are no better than ſo many Ciphers, being perfectly loſt to their Country: Nay which is worſe, they may juſtly be reckoned as ſo many Vermine and Noxious Animals; for Idleneſs it ſelf cannot always ſubſiſt in its own

own ſtation, but oftentimes is forc'd upon Action, but 'tis the worſt part of Action, Miſchief. As admit a Nation never ſo thinly Inhabited, and yet a Million of thoſe Inhabitants prove utterly uſeleſs and unprofitable, that Nation may well be ſaid to be too Populous by that Million: Inſomuch as Cut-purſe, Pick-pocket, Houſe-breaker, Highway-man, and whatever beſides can be imagin'd miſchievous, are but the ſeveral Metamorphoſes of an Idle Liver, and thus Idleneſs tends to a more fatal kind of Depopulation: The unworking perſon indeed, who in ſome ſence may be ſaid to be no perſon, but dead to the ſervice of his Country, yet is capable of being quickned and inſpir'd with the life of Action; but the worker of Iniquity, who is commonly the reſult of the unworking Perſon, takes courſes which tend to an irrevivable Deſtruction. The firſt is but that Malefactor in *Poſſe*, which the Thief and Robber is in *Eſſe*; and doubtleſs were the Potential Maleficence, which is Idleneſs, ſeverely inquired into, and regulated by the Diſcipline of Law and Government, ſo many of the Kings Subjects would not yearly at every Seſſion and Aſſize, as Eſſential Malefactors, be made ſad Examples of Juſtice, and cut off from the Land of

the

the Living, to which in this World there is no return. But what hath been ſaid all this while of the unworking Perſon, (whom to compel to work, that he may be kept from Starving, and reſtrain from Stealing, that he may be reſtrained from the Gallows, is no Injurious, but Charitable part of a Magiſtrate) it is to be underſtood only of thoſe narrow Soul'd Loiterers, who being not worth a Groat in the World, chooſe rather to go ſquandring up and down Beg, Filch and be Lowſy, than Honeſtly to get their Bread by cleanly Induſtry and wholeſome Labour: Whereas for him that hath enough to Live on, who ſhall hinder him, if he pleaſe and have the Conſcience, to be Idle and good for nothing at his own Charges: As for thoſe who are great in Money, Lands, or High Offices, great alſo are their Priviledges; for the World hath generally a very great favour and reſpect for ſuch as flouriſh and are proſperous in it, (as well as contempt for the Poor and Unfortunate) and except they ſhall unfortunately happen to become Envy'd-Favourites, will be apt to have a favourable excuſe for whatſoever is either omitted or committed by them. However, there is a real merit that cannot be denyed them,

mid which

which is, that they have wherewithal to be serviceable to their King and Country: A Rich man, meerly as a Rich man, must needs be acknowledged a useful person in his Generation, especially if his Heart be answerable to his Purse, or however where something is to be had, there is a possibility of obtaining: On the other side, though it be just and rational to give Law to those who will not give Law to themselves, to compel men to their own as well as the publick good, to work that they may not Starve, to do well, that they may not suffer for doing ill. It is not yet so consonant to reason, that any one should be forc'd to performance, though of things never so just, above Ability, or to make satisfactions out of nothing. That the Idle and Industrious alike, to satisfie the rigorous Justice of a Self-loving Creditor, should for being Idle or Unfortunate, be condemned to perpetual Idleness and Misfortune, and for no other cause, than not working Impossibilities, be constrain'd to lie starving and stinking to death in a loathsom Gaol, is a piece of Judiciality. I do not understand, and I verily believe, that it is no less unjust, for any one to be Cruel and Rigorous in the exacting of his *Own* from him that *Hath* not, than for him

him that *Hath*, to forbear the payment of what he *Owes*; who also, if not willing of himself, may and ought to be made so by force and rigour: Which may be inflicted otherwise than by Confinement, for a Prison is least a punishment to those that most deserve it. To conclude, a too rigorous procedure either to Death or Imprisonment, seems an over-acting in Justice, and as it were tending much alike towards a kind of Depopulation; there being no great difference between not to be at all, and not to be at Liberty; the first totally, the second after a manner, depriving the World of those whose Lives and Liberties might happily have been usefully enough, spar'd for the Commonwealth.

Of

Of the Manufactures of England.

MAnufacture is to the Body Politick, what Exercise is to the Body Natural, *viz.* Prosperity to the one, Health and Soundness to the other; Idleness being alike pernicious to both, and causing to both alike Debauchery of Manners, Distemper and Beggary. There are few Nations in *Europe*, as well as in other parts of the World, wherein some particular Towns are not particularly Eminent for some or other Manufacture, as in *Andalusia* a Province of *Spain*, *Corduba* for the curious Dressing of Leather, which is thence called *Cordovan-Leather*; in *Biscaia Bilbo* for the making of excellent Temper'd Blades, *Faenza* in *Italy* for fine Earthen Ware, *Venice* for that rare sort of Drinking Glasses, which are thence called *Venice-Glasses*; which Art of Glass-making, is by a late Discovery from thence, Improv'd to a very great heigth in *England*, though we cannot bring Glasses to that perfection, for want of those Materials which

which are only to be had in those, *viz.* two sorts of Plants called *Gazul* and *Subit*, out of whose Liquified Ashes the right *Venice-Glasses* are blown. The most general Manufacture of *England*, is that which of all others is certainly the most useful and profitable, and which from Ancient time hath in a measure conduc'd to the Wealth and flourishing Estate of the Nation; that is to say, the Woollen Manufacture, or the making of Woollen Cloths or Stuffs, which being encourag'd and rightly manag'd, is the chief prop of our Trade and Commerce, and (till the Fishery be set up, according to the Proposals of several Worthy Persons) the chief Support and Honest Maintenance of the Poor, whom could there be work enough found out universally to imploy, it would be a happy means to take off that Lewd and Sordid course of Vagabond Begging, which introduces all those Thievish and unlawful practices, that bring so many daily to shameful and untimely ends. The first Broadcloth (so called, because of the Broad-Looms wherein it was wrought) made in *England*, is said to have been wrought by *Jack* of *Newbury*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Third. The first famous Clothiers were the *Websclothes* and

and *Clutterbucks* in *Gloucestershire*. For this Ingenious and profitable Art or Mystery of Lanifice or Woollen-work, there is no place in *England* more fam'd than the City of *Norwich*, which hath for a long time flourish'd by the making of Worsted-Stuffs, which being wrought here more Curiously than elsewhere, are thence called *Norwich-Stuffs*; which Work hath been brought to the greater perfection, by the Industry of several *Dutch* and *French* Families, who have been here planted for several years. No Nation ever loseth, but gets by the Transplantation of Industrious Foraigners, who by Interest and Converse, soon become one with the People among whom they Inhabit. The Stuffs here vended (the chief Trade whereof, as also of Stockings, is to *London*) are esteemed at 100000 *l. per annum*, which Stuffs are under the Government of two Companies, the *Worsted* Company, and the *Russel* Company. The Stockings at 60000 *l. per annum*. But there is another Town in this County, which being called *Worsted*, seems to have been the first noted place wherein these Stuffs were substantially made, in regard they thence took their denomination. *Kidderminster* in *Worcestershire* drives a very Trade in the making of certain Stuffs, which

which are thence called *Kidderminſter-Stuffs*; and in the ſame Shire the City of *Worceſter* it ſelf: And alſo *Malmſbury* for Woollen-Cloth. In *Warwick-ſhire*, *Coventry*; In *Lancaſhire*, *Mancheſter* is much Enrich'd by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, in making Cloth of Linnen and Woollen. *Taunton* in *Somerſetſhire* drives ſo great a Trade in Mixt and White-Serges, that there are ſaid to be ſent up Weekly to *London* and other places, no leſs than 700 pieces, a ſort of them, beſides a ſort of courſe Bays; in the making whereof, there are Weekly imployed no leſs than 8500 perſons. No leſs doth *Wakefield* in the *Weſt-riding* of *York-ſhire*; *Leeds* alſo in the ſame County is accounted a Wealthy Town, by reaſon of its Cloathing. *Exeter* by the quantity of Serges there made, returns to *London* a 10000 *l.* a Week. *Stroud* in *Glouceſterſhire*, is a Town not only full of Rich Clothiers, but is alſo particularly Eminent for the Dying of Cloths, by reaſon of the peculiar quality of the Water for that purpoſe: *Tewxbury* alſo in the ſame County, is very Rich in Clothing: Likewiſe *Sudbury* or *Southbourg* in *Suffolk*; *Hadly* in the ſame County. *Reading* in *Bark-ſhire*, which through the greatneſs of its Trade, is a very Wealthy Town; and *Newbury* in the

same County. So likewise *Shirburn* in *Dorcetshire*, upon the same account: And also in *Essex*, *Colchester*, *Dedham*, *Coxal*, and other places, abound in Bays, Says, and other new Drapery. *Appleby* in *Cumberland* is no less Eminent for its strong Castle, and for being the place where the Assizes for the County are held, than for its great Cloth Manufacture: the like is *Kendal* in the same County.

Among the woollen Manufacture of *England*, may be reckon'd the weaving and knitting of Stockings, the use of which woven and knit Stockings hath not been in this Nation longer than about the beginning of K. *James*'s Reign: It being very memorable what Dr *Fuller* relates of one *William Rider*, an Apprentice at the foot of *London*-Bridge, over against St *Magnus* Church, who seeing in the House of an *Italian* Merchant a pair of knit worsted Stockings, which he brought from *Mantua*, and taking special observation of them, made a pair exactly like them, which he presented to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, and they are said to be the first of that sort worn in *England*, and thence-forward they became more and more in use; so that for many years they have been very much, and are now altogether worn, and are a great part

of the Trade in moſt Places where there is any thing of woollen Manufacture, eſpecially at *Norwich*; yet Jerſie Stockings have for a long time had a particular name. The next Place may properly be allow'd to our making of Bone-lace, which is the chief of the Ornamentals worn in this Nation, though not ſo totally as before the Needle-works came in faſhion, which though brought to great perfection, yet have obtain'd ſo much the leſs eſteem, by how much thoſe of *Flanders*, and the Points *de Veniſe* in *Italy*, and *Larron* in *France*, came more in faſhion, as all foreign Artifices uſually (eſpecially the *French*) have ever the chiefeſt vogue among our Gallants. So general is this Manufacture in many Parts of *England*, that the Poor of whole Towns are almoſt totally imploy'd, and in a great meaſure maintain'd thereby: Particularly, *Honiton* in *Devonſhire* is a noted Town for this ſort of Workmanſhip; as likewiſe *Salisbury* and *Marlborough* in *Wiltſhire*, *Ouldny* in *Buckinghamſhire*, *Amerſham* and *Cheſham* in the ſame Shire, *Blandford* in *Dorcetſhire*; which laſt Place hath been famous alſo for making of Band-ſtrings, and now Point-laces, it is ſaid, are much made there. It is obſerv'd, that the only Thread made in *England*, till within a few years, was at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*.

Besides the Cottons of *Manchester*, the Tickin, Pins, Points and Laces of that Place, have been thought not unworthy to be mention'd by several of *England*'s Topographers; so likewise the Gloves, Purses and leathern Points of *Congleton*, a Market Town of *Cheshire*; the Pins of *Aberford* in *York-shire*. The making of Ropes and Cables for Ships was heretofore not onely especially eminent at *Birtport* in *Dorsetshire* above all other places, but also so highly approv'd for the goodness and curiosity of the Workmanship, that a Statute is said to have been made for a time, ordaining that no Ropes or Cables for the King's Ships should be made any where else; but that Act appears to have been long since out of date, for there are great Rope-yards belonging to all the Ship-docks of *England*, particularly at *Deptford* there are very famous and large ones.

Smiths-work, whatever it is at present, hath been heretofore peculiarly attributed to the Artists of *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*, *Bremicham* in *Warwickshire*, *Chedder* in *Somersetshire*, *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, *Malton* in the same Shire, and *Walsal* in *Staffordshire*; particularly *Salisbury* is commended for Razors; *Bremicham* and *Sheffield* for Blades of Knives; *Chedder* for Teasels or Instruments

ments uſed in the dreſſing of Cloth; *Malton* for Inſtruments uſed in Husbandry; and *Walſal* for Bits and Snaffles for Horſes; moreover this laſt Town is noted as well for Pewterers as Smiths. But by the way, the mention of Knives hath brought to mind a juſt occaſion of admiration, that is, ſince the *Engliſh* have been obſerv'd, and not without juſt cauſe, to be a good ſtout eating People, there being more ſubſtantial Joynts of Beef and Mutton, *&c.* conſum'd among us, than perhaps in any part of the World beſides, how it ſhould come to paſs, that we ſhould be ſo tardy in the Art of Knife-making; or what Invention we had in former days, to avoid thoſe Indecencies at the Table, which the want of Knives muſt in all likelihood be the cauſe of: For it is credibly reported, that one *Thomas Matthews* living on *Fleet*-bridge, was the firſt that made Knives in *England*, which was in the 5th year of the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*.

The beſt Tobacco-pipes, for neatneſs of ſhape and form, and for a curious ſhining gloſs, are made at *Ambresbury*, vulgarly call'd *Emsbury* in *Wiltſhire*, about a mile or two from *Stonehenge*; they are commonly call'd Gantlet-Pipes (having the mark of a Gantlet impreſs'd on the flat bottom of the

Bowl) from Mr. *Hugh Gamlet*, who was the first that brought them to this perfection.

There are also several edible and potable Works of Art, which may in my opinion properly enough come under the Head of *English* Manufactures. The Coagulation of Milk into the Consistence of Cheese, is said to have been the first Invention of the *Osci*, an ancient People of *Italy*; but whence or from whomsoever proceeding, this sort of artificial Food is the most common and universal, in all Parts of the World where the most rational and civil way of Eating is in use. Of all the Shires of *England*, *Cheshire* for this kind of Food, may, I judge, be allow'd the Bays, above all other Parts, at least of this Kingdom; and for ought I know, a true *Cheshire* Cheese, if rightly valu'd, may stand in competition with the Parmesan of *Italy*, the Angelot of *France*, and the Full-moon of *Holland*, only with this pre-eminence reserved to the last, that but for the bigness, it might serve as well for the Bowling-green as the Table. *Suffolk*, in this particular challenges the next place, but doubtless in respect rather of quantity than quality; for this County furnishes with Cheeses not only several other Parts of *England*, but also

Spain,

Spain, *France*, and *Italy*; a lean Traveller may possibly be thought able to endure a long Journey better than one that's plump and fat. These are the two principal Cheese-Counties of *England*; but in other Counties, this Pretension is fixt to particular Places, as in *Somersetshire* to *Chedder* before-mention'd, the Cheeses whereof are of that repute, as to be frequently prefer'd even before those of *Cheshire*; Opinion and Imagination are two great things.

In *Warwickshire*, *Banbury* hath a Name both for Cheeses and Cakes, the justification of which Name is best left to the experienc'd taster of both. For Sugar'd-Cakes, *Shrewsbury* is without controversie allow'd to bear away the Bell from all other Places. But to save the Reputation of the Cake-makers of other Parts, this Super-excellence is attributed to the nature of the *Severn*-water in that Place. Other Places there are that challenge their Peculiars of this nature, but the most proverbially eminent are the Whitepot of *Devonshire*, and Dumpling of *Norfolk*.

Nor must the Potables of *England* be altogether forgotten. For Ale, *Derbyshire*, and particularly *Derby*-Town; also *Hull*, *Northdown*, and *Sandbitch*, and *Weably* afore-mention'd, are most especially fam'd;

for Sider, all *Glocestershire*, *Worcestershire* and *Herefordshire*; for Metheglin, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and some Parts of *Wales*.

To the Manufactury of *England*, may not unfitly be added an account of those curious Arts and Inventions, which are now flourishing in this Nation, whether newly, or for some Ages last past. And among these, the first and principal is the excellent, and by some highly applauded, and by others most condemned, Art of Printting. This noble Invention, in many respects useful, and no way so pernicious as some would have it thought, was first exercis'd by *William Caxton* Mercer, who in the Reign of K. *Edw.* the IV. kept his Printing-house in *Westminster*-Abbey, by the permission of *Simon Islip* Abbot of *Westminster*; and the first Book set forth, some say, was *Tully's Offices*; others say, a Book treating of the way of playing the Game at Chess.

The next Invention appearing here among us, must be allow'd little less ingenious than the former, but wonderfully more capable of doing mischief, I mean, the truly black Art of Gunpowder, the swarthy Invention of a swarthy *Monk*, and possibly by the Inspiration of the Prince of Dark-

Darkneſs. Yet one thing is worthy to be obſerv'd, *viz.* that ſince the diſcovery of this gloomy Drug, whatever deſtruction hath been committed by whole-ſale, ſomething of amends hath been made by retail: For whereas in former Times, when the Bow, Lance and Javelin were in uſe, Hiſtory makes nothing of 40 or 50000 ſlain in the Field; now that the Muſket, Dragoon and Piſtol came in faſhion, (even with the Cannon to boot) it is a great matter to hear of the fall of 10 or 20000. beſides, as a Member ſometimes is not ill loſt to ſave a Man, ſo in greater Bodies, a Houſe may be better ſpar'd than a whole Street or Town, which deliverance nothing but Gunpowder can effect. But then againſt this benefit may be oppos'd the ſpringing of Mines, to blow up Caſtles, Forts and Cittadels, meerly for deſtructions ſake.

It is not to be doubted, and it appears from Hiſtories, that the Chariot hath been known in *England* as well as in other Parts of the World time out of mind; but the uſe of thoſe portable Houſes call'd Coaches, which at this day being increas'd to a vaſt multitude, make ſuch a clutter in the Streets of *London*, to the great diſturbance of the poor Foot-Paſſenger, is ſaid to have firſt commenc'd about the year 1556. till

when; 'tis to be presum'd, that great Persons seldom stirr'd out but in fair weather, whereas now all Seasons for Visits are alike; otherwise the Cavalcade of Princes and Nobles on Horseback, may doubtless afford the Beholder as comely a Spectacle as a long train of Coaches. Together with the Coach, or not long after, I guess, came in the Coaches Epitome, the Sedan, more elegantly styl'd a Chair, a much more easie sort of passage, as perform'd not by draught but carriage, and that by the more rational sort of Animal. But there is another kind of moving Domicil of much later date, call'd a Caleſh, which seems like a Coach cut off in the middle, wherein commonly the Driver and the Driven is one and the self-same person.

Watches, and other horary Motions of that nature, it is certain, came out of *Germany*, and according to the best conjecture, somewhat more than a 100 years since. The principal Artists of this kind mention'd are *Janus Torrianellus*, and *Cornelius van Drebble*; but since all kind of automatous Motions by Clock-work have been wonderfully improv'd by those of our own Nation, particularly Mr *Davie Mell*, besides his excellent judgement and fancy in Musical Compositions, and his great performance

mance on the Violin, above all others of his Time, (for within these 20 years, the very quintessence of that Instruments Musick hath been extracted, as being chiefly in fashion) was so prodigious an Artist in all Mechanick Motions by Clock-work, that if any one since hath equall'd him in Art, he hath at least fallen short in Fame.

But of all Inventions of this kind, the *Pendulum* of latest date, is also of greatest curiosity and use, being generally acknowledg'd the Design of Mr. *Hook*, Fellow of the *Royal Society*, a Person of much Esteem among the Learned and Vertuous, for his Mathematical and Mechanick Improvements, however Mr *Oldenburg*, late Secretary to the said *Society*, made some Dispute in this Matter, as asserting it of *German* Original.

All sorts of Optick Glasses and Tubes, as the Telescope, the Invention of the noble *Galileo*, the Microscope, &c. have been of late years wonderfully improv'd, especially by the Directions of the fore-mention'd Mr *Hook*, Mr *Flamstead*, and others of this most renowned *Fellowship*. But the first famous Artificer of these Tubes and Glasses, was Mr *Reeves* in *Long-acre*, after whom Mr *Cock* hath continued the Imployment with prosperous success and approbation.

The

The Barometer, Thermometer, Hydroscope, and such like Contrivances, for the discovery of the Change of Weather, have certainly been the result of those unwearied Endeavours and Enquiries, that have been made into the depth of Natural Knowledg, since the foundation of this Noble *Society*. And among the sagacious Enquirers into Meteorological Philosophy, Dr *Goad*, late Master of *Merchant-Taylors*-School, must be allow'd a principal place.

But for the Air-Pump, the rarest Invention ever found out for the proof of a *Vacuum in rerum Natura*, it particularly owns the Honourable *Robert Boil* its Inventor, who by his many Writings and Inventions, hath been a Worthy Contributor to the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy.

The Art of Torning, as it appears to have been not much less ancient in the World than Sculpture it self, so doubtless it is not very Modern in this Nation. But that curious Improvement of Torning, call'd the Rose-work, doubtless claims here but an Ages Antiquity. The first celebrated Person for Work of this nature, was Mr *Reeve*, the Brother of the above-mention'd Artist in Optick Glasses. And though this sort of Work hath since been very frequent among us, yet I cannot omit the

the mention of a Perſon, who from his own natural Fancy and Ingenuity, hath arriv'd to that perfection, as well in this as all manner of Torning elſe, that he is judg'd by knowing Perſons not to be exceeded, if equall'd, by any that have been bred up to the Art, Mr *John Gearie*, living in St *Anns*-Lane in *Weſtminſter*.

Our Sculpture in Stone appears plainly not to be of Modern Invention or Diſcovery in this Nation, by the delicate Workmanſhip in ſeveral of our Cathedrals and other Churches, and in the Schools at *Oxford*; and at this preſent time it is not any way diminiſh'd, but rather improv'd by the Art and Induſtry of ſeveral eminent Men, Mr *Pierce*, Mr *Latham*, Mr *Pennel*, &c.

But for Carving in Wood, never was any thing in *England* ſeen more curious and exquiſite, than the Workmanſhip of Mr *Gibbons*, his Majeſty's Carver, and a great Contributer to the Ornaments of the Royal Palace at *Windſor*.

Graving in Copper ſeems not to have been brought to any perfection in *England* till this preſent Age. The firſt Perſon very eminent among us in this Art was Mr *William Faithorn*, now living in *Black-friers*; and ſince there have ſprung up ſeveral other ingenuous Artiſts in this kind, *viz.*

Mr

Mr *Loggan*, Mr *White*, Mr *Sherwin*, and others.

The best for Etching, not only in *England*, but perhaps in any other Parts, was Mr *Wenceslaus Hollar*, who died here not many years since.

But that rough sort of Graving, or rather pecking upon Copper, call'd *Mezza Tinto*, hath been us'd but lately, being either the Design or Encouragement of his late Highness Prince *Rupert*.

There is also a peculiar Art in the graving of written Letters from the Copies of the most exact writing-Masters. The first eminent in this way was Mr *Cocker*, who was also himself a writing-Master, to whom, others that have succeeded, have not been inferiour; as Mr *Sturt*, who grav'd the Copies of Mr *Aires*; and Mr *Elder*, who grav'd an ingenious Piece, entituled, *Brachyarithmia*, of Mr *Edm. Noon*, Teacher of Writing and Accounts, at the *Hand* and *Pen* in *Maiden-lane* in *Covent-Garden*.

For Graving in Steel, never was any Man so famous in *England* as Mr *Thomas Rawlins*, last Graver of the *Mint*, both to his late and to his present Majesty; the grand Excellency of whose Art was, his graving the Effigies of any one, true and exact upon a small Letter-Seal.

As

As for Painting, our Nation can boast nothing like the Works of the great Sir *Anthony Vandike*, who though born a Foreigner, died an Englishman. Nor hath he wanted several famous Successors; as *Dobson*, *Fuller*, *Walker*, *Lillie*, *Greenhill*, &c.

The first Person famous among us for Painting in Miniature, was Mr *Oliver*; after whom, *Francis Clein* and his Brother *John* had been the Prodigies of the Age, had they lived. Mr *Cooper*'s loss comes next to be lamented; the Persons living are Mr *Gibson*, Mr. *Flatman*, &c. For Crayons or dry Colours, Mr. *Ashfield*, lately deceas'd.

Scene-Paintings and Machines have not been known in *England* till within these 20 years; and the only eminent Men in this kind have been Mr. *Streeter*, and Mr. *Stevenson*, some years since deceased.

In Musick, it would be too tedious to determine, whether the Improvement or Alteration hath been greater. Certain it is, that several old *English* Instruments are laid aside; as the Orpharian, the Polyphone, an Instrument surely not to be despis'd, considering its rare Structure, and the Esteem had of it by learned and therefore most judiciously Musical Persons of this Age, *viz.* Sir *Francis Prujean*, and Dr. *Rugely*.

The

The Stump, whereon about an Age ago *Andrew Mark* was famous for his rare performance. The Bandore, the Ghittern, Cittern, *&c.* The treble Viol also is much out of doors, since the Violin came so much in request. The Base and Lyra Viol, in the making whereof, *Wroth* was without dispute the best Workman that ever wrought, keep pretty well in repute, especially the first, in regard it cannot well be wanted in Consort. Nor did ever any Age produce such wonderful Performers upon this Instrument as this present Age; particularly, *Pol-wheel*, *Theodore Stephkins* deceas'd, his Son *Frederick*, Mr. *Young*, Sir *John Bolls* of *Seampton* in *Lincolnshire*, Mr. *Roger l'Estrange*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Gregory*, &c. The Lute is not wholly laid aside, but within these 20 or 30 years much neglected to what it was formerly, notwithstanding the great Improvement of this Instrument among us within a 100 years, by reason of the diversity of Tunings receiv'd from *France*, some of whose best Lute-Masters brought over not only these Harp-tunings, but themselves also, and by their active Hands and airy Fancies, oblig'd the Musick-lovers of our Nation with transcendant Harmony, *viz. Goutier*, *Penel*, *Merceur*, *Mesanges*, *Du Faulx*, &c. after whom of

our

our own Nation came Mr. *John Rogers*, *Goutier*'s Scholar, Captain *Hill*, Dr. *No*, Mr. *John Hubbard*, and Mr. *John Wootton* now living. And no less famous in their kind, that is, for Workmanship, were old *Allaby*, and *Walter Johnson*. But the fine easie Ghittar, whose performance is soon gain'd, at least after the brushing way, hath at this present over-topt the nobler Lute. Nor is it to be denied, but that after the pinching way, some good Work may be made of the Ghittar by such as Sir *Francesco Corbetto*, Mr. *Janvier*, *Signor Pedro*, Mr. *Wootton* aforemention'd, and the like. Nevertheless the Theorbo, which is no other than an Arch-Lute, keeping to the old Tuning, is still generally made use of in Consorts. And there are yet among the judicious, who think it the most agreeable and becoming Associate to vocal Musick, remembring how nobly it sounded in the Hands of Dr. *Wilson*, Mr. *Henry Ferabosco*, Mr. *Edward Coleman*, Mr. *Alphonso Marsh* lately deceased, &c. Play'd on alone, never did it speak such harmonious things in our *English* Climate, as when touch'd by the famous Dr. *Walgrave*, Physician at present to his Royal Highness, to whom Mr. *Shadwell* comes nearest for an excellent Hand. For Consort, our chief Theorbo-men at this day

day are Mr. *Brockwell*, and Mr. *Flower*. The Organ cannot well be laid aside, as being an Instrument of highest perfection, and the most proper of all others for Cathedral Service. What Antiquity it challenges in our Nation is uncertain; but as no Nation can boast of greater Masters than old *Bull*, *Tomkins*, *Jeffreys*, Dr. *Gibbons*, Dr. *Child*, Mr. *Matthew Lock*, and at present Dr. *Bleau*, Organist to his Majesty, Mr. *Henry Purcel*, Organist to the Abbey, Mr. *Michael Wise*, Mr. *Francis Forcer*, &c. so it hath been wonderfully advanc'd of late years, by the addition of several melodious Stops, the greatest Artist at present, not to mention *Peasi*, *Burral*, and others of late years, being Mr. *Smith*, living in the *Strand*. The Harpsicon is of late wonderfully improv'd by the Invention of the Pedal, which brings it so much nearer to the Organ, that it only seems to come short of it in Lungs. The greatest Master on it now living in our Region, especially since the decease of Mr. *Thatcher*, is Mr. *Disnier*, and the greatest Fabricator Mr. *Howard*. And here also may not unfitly be mention'd, that pretty Fancy of a Musical Automaton, being a kind of Harpsicon, which by a Clock-work motion discharcheth a certain set number of Tunes, according as it is wound up to this or that

Tune.

Tune. Of this sort of Automata, there is to be seen a very neat piece of Art of Reed-work, at a House at St. *Mary-overs*-Dock, the Artificer thereof, Mr. *Thomas Hill* of *Westminster*, being a Person of remarkable Ingenuity, as well Musical in respect of his performance, as Mechanical for making of several other Instruments; His Pitch-Pipe, for the tuning of Musical Instruments to consort, Pitch is particularly worthy note for exactness, variety and curious Work, above any thing that is to be seen elsewhere of this nature. The Harp is rather increas'd than diminish'd in repute; and though the *Welch* Gut-string formerly gave place to the *Irish* Wire-string, by reason of the mastery Hands of Mr. *John Cob*, and Mr. *Lewis Williams*; now the *Spanish* Gut-string comes up with it, through the excellent Mastery of Mr. *Maurice*, Mr. *Evans*, Mr. *Bedhurst*, Mr. *Webster*, Mr. *Robert Grant*, living with my Lord *Montague*, and for the Outlandish way of Playing, Mr. *Ann*. The Violin is now of all others generally of highest esteem, and is indeed a very useful Instrument in Consort, and now arriv'd to that perfection of performance, that it were endless to enumerate all that have been of late accounted great Violin-Masters. Wherefore let the mention of *Par-*

mer,

mer, Twiss, Ailworth, Ayrs, Chaiton, Tomlins, serve for all. The best Workmen for the making of this Instrument have been accounted *Comer*, *Raimond*, *Florence Barnet*. Of Wind-Instruments, the Flageolet within this 20 years, and since that the Flute, have been highest in vogue and frequentest in use: The chiefest Performers on it being Mr. *Banister*, Mr. *Sutton*, Mr. *Young*, Mr. *Car*, the chiefest Artisans, Mr. *Scotting* in *Lincolns-Inn-fields*. But for all sorts of Musical Instruments in general, the Violin, the Base and Lyra Viol, the Harp, the Ghittar, the Lute, (even the Flageolet and Flute not altogether excepted) Mr. *John Shaw* living near the *May-pole* in the *Strand*, is acknowledg'd by the most skilful in Musick of all sorts, to be a Workman in a great measure superiour to any that have been in this Nation. Nor have the Cremona Violins or Loxmollar Lutes been lately of such excessive prices as formerly. For Pegs for Lutes, Viols, &c. Mr. *Bland* is reported the only Man at present that serves all the Instrument-makers in Town.

It is not very many years since the several sorts of fine Varnish have come into knowledge and use among us, which give so beautiful a gloss to Musical Instruments, Cabinets, Tables, Picture-frames, and the like;

like; so that many of our varnish'd Cabinets may vye even with those of *Japan* and *China* themselves, their ways of Varnish being now not altogether unknown unto us, whereof the rarest of all is accounted that of *Ceo*. The first Persons eminent for Varnishing were Mr. *Lilly*, and Mr. *Rocke*, since whom it is grown very common. But that noble Lacka-varnish which imitates the Gold-colour, and hath sav'd much cost that was formerly bestow'd in the guilding of Coaches, was brought into *England* about 30 years since, by the learned Advancer of Learning and all Noble Arts, and my best of Friends, Mr. *Evelin*, of *Says*-Court by *Deptford*.

The Bow-dy about 40 years since was brought into *England* by *Kephler*.

Our Tapistry-work, now equal to whatever the *Attalick*-Court could anciently boast, was brought in hither by Sir *Francis Crane*, towards the latter end of K. *James* his Reign, by the Encouragement of that learned Prince, who gave 2000 *l.* toward the building of a House at *Mortclack*, where Mr. *Francis Clein* was the first Designer.

Our *Vasa Fictilia*, or Potters-Ware, by the Art and Industry of Mr. *Doight* at *Fullam*, are brought to that height of Curiosity, that our common Vessels may easily outvye

vye the *Dutch*, and the finest come not much short of *China* it self.

The making of Glasses is said to have been begun in *England*, *anno* 1557. about which time there liv'd at *Chiddingsfold*, a Person very famous for this Art, which as it grew more improv'd, the finer sort were first made at *Cretebet-friers*; but the making of the Flint-Glass, which is the finest and clearest ever made here, and very near, if not altogether equal to those of *Venice*, was first begun by Mr. *Bishop*, and since carried on with good success by Mr. *Ravenscroft*. There is now a Company of 12 Men of the Potters Trade, who are Directors of this sort of Workmanship, chiefly exercis'd at present at the *Savoy*-House in the *Strand*. But the first Glass-plates for Looking-glasses, Coach-windows, &c. in *England*, were made at *Lambeth*, now about 10 years since, by the Encouragement of his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham*, and the Direction of Mr. *Reeves* afore-mention'd.

The first in *England* who cast brass Guns, *viz.* Cannons, Culverines, &c. is said to have been one *John Owen*; after him *Peter Bond* a *Frenchman*, in the first year of the Reign of K. *Edw.* the VI. cast iron Falcons, Falconets, Minions, &c. but

was

was exceeded by his Servant *Thomas Johnson*, who liv'd till the year 1600.

In Gunsmiths-work there hath been of late years discover'd a very large increase of Art and Ingenuity, as to the Locks and Barrels of Muskets, Carbines, Pistols, and the like. In which sort of Artifice there have been many excellent Workmen; whereof at this day, Mr. *Shaw*, and *Gyfford*, Gunsmiths to his Majesty, and Mr. *Sharp*, living in *Exeter-street*, are esteem'd the chiefest Artists of *London*, and by consequence, in all probability, of *England*.

Another principal branch of Smiths-work, is the making of Locks and Keys, in which nothing was ever seen so curious and ingenuous, as what is done at this day by Mr. *Wilkins*.

Mathematical Instruments, as Compasses, Quadrants, Rulers, are most certainly now more exquisitely made than ever. Hetein Mr. *Foster* in *Hosier-lane*, and Mr. *Hays* in *Moor-fields*, were lately the most celebrated Workmen; now Mr. *Markham* in the *Strand*, and Mr. *Winne* in *Chancery-lane*.

The Projection of Globes, Spheres and Maps, is without controversie now more exactly understood than formerly, through the Ingenuity first of Mr. *Mixon*, now of Mr.

Mr. *Berry* near *Charing-Cross*, and Mr. *Mordant* in *Cornhil*. Nor is there without all doubt in all things of this nature, a better Graver than Mr. *Lamb*.

And here may not unfitly be mention'd the new Invention of an Iron Pen, which besides its lastingness, is equally fit for use with the best Goose-Quill whatsoever: By Mr. *Smith*, Writing-Master to *Christ-Church*-Hospital.

Having spoken of Printing, it will not be unseasonable to intimate how much Letter-founding hath been advanc'd of late. S. *Henry Savil*'s silver Character for the printing of his *Chrysostom*, was much admir'd at that time; but of late we have had many Books printed in very delicate Characters, both small and great, especially the fine small Greek Character, in which several Greek Poets have been printed at the *Theatre* at *Oxford*, is so curious, that nothing can be more, not excepting the fine small Prints of *Amsterdam* or *Leyden*.

It would be endless to reckon up all the new Allamodes of Cloths, Stuffs, Silks, Ribbands, and the like.

But of the many curious Pieces in Wax-work, Straw-work, Acupiction in Silks and Sattins, cutting of Paper, Cloth, or fine Leather, into exquisite Figures, folding

of Napkins into the ſhapes of Birds, Beaſts, or Fiſhes, tho Ingenuity of former Ages (as to moſt of theſe Artifices) hath perhaps not receiv'd much addition. Though in Wax there are to be ſeen very curious things of late Workmanſhip, which poſſibly have arriv'd to utmoſt Improvement: For Imboſsment in Wax, Mr. *Houſeman* was certainly the beſt Artiſt that hath been known in theſe Parts.

The rich Embroidery of former Times, as will appear to thoſe, who viſiting the Houſes of the old Nobility and Gentry, behold the pompous Furniture left by the Anceſtry of thoſe Families, is, as I conjecture, not eaſily out-done, if equall'd, by any thing this Age can produce.

The Art of making fine white Thread, is ſaid to have been brought into *England* about the year 1670. by Mr. *Joſeph Allen*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, keeping a Thread-ſhop in *Biſhopgate ſtreet*, at the *Golden Anchor* near *Bethlehem*, even to the value of 3 *l.* the pound, and vying with the Nuns Thread of *Flanders*.

The Glaſſen Bee-hive is mention'd by my Ingenious Friend Mr. *John Worlidge* of *Peterſfield*, to have been the Contrivance of Mr. *William Mew*, Miniſter of *Eaſlington* in *Glouceſterſhire*. He alſo mentions a wooden

Hive of an Octangle form, with a glass Window in one of the sides. This glassen Bee-hive, I remember, about 30 years ago, was much talk'd of as a great Rarity, when the late Bishop of *Chester*, Dr. *Wilkins*, had of them in his Garden at *Wadham*-Colledg, whereof he was then Warden; both sorts are now sufficiently common, but they are no where to be seen better order'd and more curious than at Mr. *Evelin*'s Paradice of a Garden by *Deptford*.

The Plow, though as ancient as Tillage it self; the Improvements are but of late years: The chief whereof mention'd by Mr. *Blith* and Mr. *Worlidge*, are the single wheel'd Plow and the double wheel'd Plow, and the double Plow, which is in the nature of two Plows joyn'd together. Mr. *John Houghton* also (worthily for his great Ingenuity and Industry) a Fellow of the *Royal Society*, in that most useful Design of his, call'd, *A Collection of Letters for the Improvement of Husbandry*, inserts an Invention of *Thomas Llewellin*, at the *George* in *Cateaton-street*, for plowing with one Man and two Horses or Oxen, a greater quantity of Land than can be perform'd at the same time with double the number of Men and Cattel. He also in the same Sheet gives a large description of a Malt-kill at *Nottingham*.

En-

Engines of grand bulk, force and performance, are doubtleſs near as ancient as whatever Art or Invention have produc'd, being of too great neceſſity to be unthought of by any thinking or inventing People.

Cranes and Engines for the drawing up of Goods of great bulk and weight, ſuch as we have at the *Cuſtom-houſe*, and ſuch like Places, are mention'd in ancient Authors.

Alſo in War, the *Arcubaliſtæ*, and the *Arietes* or Battering-Rams, which againſt the Walls of beſieged Towns did more than multitudes of Men.

What the Antiquity is of Corn Windmills, is hard to determine whether in this or any other Nation.

The Paper-Mill is certainly of no modern Invention, and it may be wonder'd that in all this time Paper-making hath not been brought to a greater height in this Nation, it being judg'd very poſſible, that as good Paper might be made in *England*, as any is brought over from *France*, *Holland*, or any other foreign Part.

The Powder-Mill cannot be of very long ſtanding, ſince it is ſcarce 200 years that Gunpowder it ſelf hath bounc'd and made a ſmoak in the World.

Moreover, of theſe grand performing Engines, there is a very great number even

of late Invention, of which I shall endeavour to call to mind at least the most noted.

For the grubbing up of Stumps of Oak, there is an Engine call'd the *German Devil*, which Mr. *Evelin* in his incomparable Treatise of Forest-trees, affirms to have been made use of by a Noble Person of this Nation with that success, that by the help thereof one Man was able to do more than could otherwise have been done by 12 Oxen. He also in the same Treatise, *p.* 22. gives a description of another Engine for the transplanting of Trees.

The silk-Stocking Frame is surely one of the most curious Contrivances of this Age. It is said to have been first us'd at *Nottingham*, and was, as I have been told, the seasonable Fancy of a poor *Oxford* Scholar, who to inch out the slender pittance of a small Living he had thereabouts, was glad to make use of his Wives manual Assistance; but that not sufficing neither to satisfie the importunate Stomachs of an increasing Family, he prompted by Necessity, which is the Mother of Art, as ancient Authors affirm, joyn'd his Head to her Hands, his Ingenuity to her Industry, and thence brought forth this rare Device, to shorten the labour, and increase the profit of her Work.

The

The Saw-Mill or Engine for ſawing of Timber is of *Dutch* Original, and about 25 or 30 years ago firſt brought in uſe among us, for ſo long it is ſince that on the *Thames* over againſt *Durham*-yard was firſt erected. The Wire-Mill of Mr. *Mumma*, a *Dutchman*, was firſt ſet up at *Sheen* within theſe 20 years.

All the Money coin'd in the *Tower* of *London*, almoſt ever ſince his Majeſty's Reſtoration, hath been by an Engine or Coining-Mill, brought in by the *Rotiers*, who thereupon became and ſo continue to this preſent, his Majeſty's chief Moneyers.

The Weavers Loom-Engine hath not been in uſe many years in *England*, eſpecially the higheſt Improvement thereof call'd the *Dutch* Loom, brought in about 5 or 6 years ſince by Mr. *Crouch*, a Weaver in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.

A very uſeful Invention was that Engine call'd the *Perſian* Wheel, for the watring of Meadows, which lye uncapably of being overflow'd. The firſt of theſe Engines brought to any conſiderable perfection, was erected at the end of *Wilton*-Garden, by the Direction of the above-mention'd Mr. *Worlidge*, Wood-Steward to the Earl of *Pembroke*, in the year 1665. who in his *Syſtema Agriculturæ*, takes notice of another

Engine to the same purpose, call'd the Horizontal Windmil. And in his Treatise of Sider, he describes the *Ingenio* or rare Sider-Engine, a Contrivance doubtless very profitable for those that drive a Trade in the making of this Liquor.

There is also very lately found out the admirable Water-Engine, for raising of Ballas and towing of Ships. Yet as excellent as these Inventions are, and as useful to the Publick, by dispatching at one instant the tedious drudgery of many Hands, yet there are not wanting high Clamours against them, as robbing poor men of their Imployments, and consequently of their Livelihoods; so hard it is to find any Convenience totally exempted from Cavil and Exception. Even the Quench-fire Engine, that most excellent and salutiferous Invention of Sir *Samuel Moreland*, 'tis possible may be an Eye-sore to such *Neronian* Tempers, as love to see Towns and Cities on fire. However the World is oblig'd to this learned Mechanick, as well for this as several other useful and ingenuous Contrivances, particularly his Arithmetical Instrument, and his Stenterophonick or Speaking Trumpet, the chief use whereof is to treat or parly with an Enemy at a distance.

There

There is to be ſeen by all Lovers of Art, a rare Invention of Mr. *Edgebury*, call'd the Horizontal Corn-mill, upon a piece of Land at *Deptford*, belonging to my moſt Honour'd Friend Mr. *Evelin* junior.

It is now about 7 or 8 years, ſince a Printing-Preſs for the printing of Callcoes, was ſet on foot by Mr. *Melliſh*; but he ſoon deſiſting, the Deſign was taken up by Mr. *William Sherwin*, living in *Little-Britain*, and ever ſince carried on with great vigour and ſucceſs.

To conclude: There remains yet to be ſpoken of one rare Engine, and in ſome ſence above all that have been yet menti-on'd, ſince it brings back Old Age to Youth, and makes threeſcore and ten appear as fine and gay as five and twenty. I do not mean ſimply the Perruke, or Frame of Artificial formerly worn, for that may poſſibly be as ancient as the Emperour *Carolus Calvus* his Time, who wanting Hair of his own, is reported to have call'd a Councel of *French* Barbers, to contrive an artificial Supplement of Natures Defect: But I mean, that lofty towring Structure or Machine of Hair, ſo heighten'd and ornamented, as it hath been by Tonſorian Art and Induſtry, within theſe laſt 20 years, ſo frounc'd, ſo curl'd in a 1000

amorous Annulets, so plump'd up, so streaming in the Air like a Ships Top-gallant, that certainly never any *Cincinnatus* or *Capillatus* whatsoever, could boast a natural Head of Hair comparable to this artificial; much more may it be judg'd easily to outvye the ancient *Median Cidaris*, the *Persian Tiara*, or the now *Ottoman* Turbant; and doubtless had it been devis'd in *Homer*'s Time, it would quickly have put out of countenance the best of his Καρακομόωντες Ἀχαιοί.

THE

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF ENGLAND.

THE Magnificence of *England* consists in the principal Towns and Cities, Palaces Royal, and belonging to several of the Nobility, Cathedrals, and other Churches, Castles, Bridges, and erected Monuments.

The 3 principal Cities of *England* are *London*, *York* and *Bristol*. Besides which, there are many other Cities and Towns of sufficient Note for pleasantness of Situation and neatness of Building: As the Cities of *Canterbury*, *Rochester*, *Exeter*, *Salisbury*, *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, *Oxford*, *Bath*, *Durham*, *Lincoln*, *Winchester* and *Coventry*. The

Towns of *Ipswich*, St *Edmundbury*, *Maidston*, *Feversham*, *Kingston upon Thames*, *Guilford*, *Lewis*, *Colchester*, *Buckingham*, *Ailsbury*, *Reading*, *Cambridge*, *Southampton*, *Marlborough*, *Warwick*, *Shirburn*, *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, *Newark*, *Manchester*, *Wakefield*, *Boston*, *Stamford*, *Barstable*, *Tavistoke*, *Taunton*, *Shrewsbury*, *Bridgenorth*, *Tewksbury* and *Cirencester*; besides several others which are to be mention'd among those Places signaliz'd by their several Remarks and Transactions.

London being at large describ'd by *Stow*, *Howel*, and others, it will be sufficient to name the Magnificences thereof, *viz.* The Cathedral of St *Pauls*, destroy'd by the late Fire, and now upon rebuilding; the stately Bridge over the *Thames*; the *Royal Exchange*, splendid before, but now rebuilt far more splendid; the *New Bethlehem*, or *Bedlam* in *Moor-fields*; *Gresham*-Colledge; *Sion*-Colledge; the Colledge of Physicians, now a very graceful Edifice; with the Theatre for Anatomy-Lectures, at the upper end of *Warwick-Lane*; the Halls belonging to the several Companies, most of them built much more to advantage than formerly; *Doctors Commons*; and over against it, the *Office of Armory*, towards *Pauls-Wharf*, near which, before the Fire, stood

stood *Baynards-Castle*, an ancient and noble House, sometime belonging to the Earls of *Pembroke*; the several Inns of Court and Chancery, many of them wonderfully improv'd both as to Structure and pleasant Permenades; the two Inns of Serjeants in *Chancery-lane* and *Fleetstreet*, the latter whereof is amplifi'd into a larger extent of Ground, and number of fair Houses; the Canal by the *Fleet*, cut straight along from *Holborn-bridge* down to the *Thames* at *Puddle-Wharf*, with the new built Bridge over it; the Hospitals of *Sutton*, call'd the *Charterhouse*; of *Christ-Church* near *Newgate*; of St *Bartholomews* near *Smithfield*; *Bridewel*, once a King's Palace, now a House of Correction; the Earl of *Bridgewater's* House in *Barbican*; the Earl of *Thanet's* and the Bishop of *London's* Palace, commonly call'd *Peterhouse* in *Aldersgate-street*; then between *Temple-bar* and *Westminster*, a Street so full of Noblemen's Palaces, that there is scarce the like in any one City of *Europe*, especially some years since, before several of them were pull'd down, out of whose Ruines nevertheless there have sprung up so many little Towns as it were, pleasantly situate upon the *Thames*-side; those pull'd down are *Essex*-house, *Exeter*-house, out of part whereof

there

there is built a neat Exchange; part of *Salisbury*-house, *Durham*-house, and *York*-house, belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*; and now very lately *Worcester*-house; those standing are *Somerset*-house, which belongs to the Queen, and where she oft-times hath her residence; the *Savoy*, once a Palace, but of late years made use of for an Hospital of lame Souldiers; *Bedford*-house, part of *Salisbury* and *Suffolk*-house, belonging to the *Northumberland* Family; near *Westminster* is the principal Seat-Royal of *England*, his Majesty's most usual Place of residence, *Whitehal*, built by Cardinal *Woolsie*, a Palace more of Convenience than State, excepting the *Banquetting*-house, a piece of Architecture, accounted parallel to the best in *Italy*; and not to omit the Magnificences of *Westminster*, being so near; the *Cathedral* and the *Old Palace*, which contains *Westminster*-hall, the largest Room in *Europe*, the *Parliament*-house, and other Courts of Judicature; from *Whitehal* a pleasant Park leads to St *James's*, the Palace and usual residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*; on the other side of the Park, a neat House of the Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houshold; and near it *Tarthall*, belonging to the late Lord *Stafford*; over against St *James's*,

James's, on the Road towards *Kensington*, a noble House of the Duke of *Albemarl*, built by the late Lord Chancellor, Earl of *Clarendon*; and near it *Barkley*-house, *Newport*-house, and others.

Among the Buildings of later years, several noble Piazza's or Squares, some not inferior to that of *Piazza Navona* at *Rome*. The first *Covent-garden* Square, grac'd on two sides with lofty Portico's, on the other with the Prospect of *Bedford*-Garden, on the fourth with the Front of a goodly Church. Next, *Lincolns-Inn* Square, the largest of all. 3. *Bloomsbury* Square, opening to a fair Prospect of *Southampton*-house, not far from which is an elegant new built House of the Honourable *Henry Mountague*, late Ambassador to the Court of *France*. 4. *Leicester* Square, on the one side whereof is the Prospect of *Leicester*-house, adjoyning to which is also *Newport*-house. 5. St *James's* Square, whose each side is a Pile of most splendid Edifices. Lastly, That in *So-ho*-Buildings, a very pleasant Square, having a large square Garden-plot, in the midst adorn'd with Fountains, Statues, *&c.* This is commonly call'd *Kings-Square*, for the Magnificence thereof.

York,

York, the first City of *Yorkshire*, and the second of *England*, is a large, stately, pleasant, rich, populous and well fortified City. The chief Magnificences whereof, besides several beautiful Structures both publick and private, are the *Cathedral*, the *Great Gate*, the *Stone-bridge* over the *Ouse*, having one only but very huge Arch, the *Princes House*, call'd the *Mannour*, and a famous Library.

Bristow or *Bristol*, *qu. Brightstol* or *Brightstow*, *i. e.* a splendid or illustrious Place; in the *British*, *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, *i. e.* the City *Oder* in the Valley of *Badon*; a large, cleanly, pleasant and well traded City, situate some part in *Glocestershire*, but most in *Somersetshire*, and yet in a manner distinct from both, being a County of it self incorporate. It hath large Streets, and divers fair Buildings both publick and private; besides its Churches, a strong Castle, the Bishop's Palace, the Tolbooth for Merchants, a fair large Key, affording a most pleasant Prospect of Ships, coming up to the very Town, and the Goutes or Sinks that carry the Water under ground, render the Streets exceeding neat and clean.

Con-

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kent*, and the Metropolitan See of all *England*, pleasant both for Situation and Buildings, and of principal esteem for its Cathedral, which is accounted among the chief of the Cathedrals of *England*; besides which it hath several fair Chuches. Its other publick Buildings are the Houses of the Dean and Prebends, a noble Free-School, call'd the *Kings-School*; two Hospitals, the Watch-houses or Cittadels upon the Wall, which is broad enough for two Coaches to go abreft upon it; it had also a noble Castle, but that hath been long since demolish'd.

Rochester is not only preferrable as a City, to all the Places in *Kent* next to *Canterbury*, but for its fair Building and pleasant Situation upon the River *Medway*. But the chief Grandure of this City consists in its Cathedral and stately Bridge: Of which more in its due place.

Exeter is particularly taken notice of by *William* of *Malmsbury*, for the beauty of its Buildings, the richness of its Inhabitants, the flourishing state of its Trade and Commerce, and the confluence of Strangers thither, the greatness of its Trade and Riches, by a daily Commerce both with this

this City and other Parts of the Nation. The most eminent of its Structures, are the Wall giving entrance by six Gates, and adorn'd with divers Watch-Towers, a strong and stately Castle, and a very noble and sumptuous Cathedral.

Salisbury Cathedral is accounted in some respects the noblest in *England*, at least there are very few equal to it. The City is pleasantly water'd with clear Rivulets, running through the length of each Street, and the Market-place very large and handsom.

Glocester is pleasantly situated upon the River *Severn*. It hath been anciently much celebrated for its Monastery of Nuns, built by *Keneburgh*, *Eadburgh* and *Eve*, and is at present for its stately Minster.

Worcester hath a Wall about it, one thousand six hundred and fifty paces in circuit, with a seven-fold entrance of Gates, and five Watch-Towers, for ornament and security: Nor is its Minster the least considerable among the Cathedrals of *England* for Structure, besides the Monuments of Antiquity therein, elsewhere mention'd.

Bath,

Bath, besides the Magnificence of its publick *Bagno*'s, is sufficiently recommendable for its private Buildings; the Streets thereof, when the season of the year renders them least frequented, seem to represent a kind of solemn and majestick Solitude, as may be fancy'd in several of those Towns and Cities of *Italy*, which consist of splendid Buildings, but thinly inhabited.

Durham consists of good handsom old fashion'd Buildings; but for publick Structures besides its Church, it chiefly boasts the Castle, built there by K. *William* the Conqueror, which advanceth its Head loftily upon a high Hill.

Lincoln is also one of the noblest Cities of *England*. It hath at this day 15 Parish-Churches besides the Great Church, yet seems it but the Epitome of what it was anciently; for it is deliver'd to have had no less than 50 Parish-Churches, was wonderful populous and well traded, and hath been adorn'd with many fair and ample Buildings, as well Monasteries as others, as appears by the Ruines, in which something of Magnificence is to be observ'd.

Win-

Winchester is a City pleasantly situated in a Valley, and walled about with a strong Wall, one thousand eight hundred and eighty paces in circuit, and entred by six Gates; on the East-side runs the River, and on the West-side stands a strong Castle. It hath seven Parish-Churches, and a good old large Minster, besides the Ruines of certain Monasteries and other publick Buildings; moreover the Colledge and School may be reckon'd among the Ornaments of this Place, though not standing in the City, but about half a mile out of the Town.

Coventry is a City particularly noted by *Speed* for statelyness of Building, and was encompass'd with a strong and stately Wall, which with the Walls of several other Towns was pull'd down, since his Majesty's Restoration. The Walls had 13 Gates for Entrance, and 18 Towers for Ornament; but that which was heretofore the greatest Ornament of this City, was that stately Structure of a Cross, which was among the number of those erected to the memory of Queen *Elianor*, and the most magnificent of all next to that of *Cheapside* In *London*, with which it underwent the same Fate, that is, to be demolish'd by the

the zealous multitude, the most lewd reformers of Lewdness, and the most superstitious haters of Superstition.

Ipswich, besides that it is the Shire-Town of *Suffolk*, is also generally accounted the principal Town of *England*, and were it dignified with the title of City, would be equal to many, inferior to few of the Cities of this Nation. It hath 12 Parish-Churches yet standing, besides 6 fall'n to decay, and several fair Streets full of goodly and substantial Buildings, and a very commodious Haven.

St *Edmondsbury* in the same County, excepting what it wants in ampleness of Circuit, comes very near in other respects, especially if we reckon the Grandeur of its once famous Monastery, of which there yet remains something of it very great and stately. But to sum up the Glory of this Place, it will be sufficient to repeat what *Speed* quotes from *Leyland*, viz. *The Sun hath not seen a City* (so he calls it) *more finely and delicately seated upon an ascent of a Hill, having a River running on the East-side, nor was there ever a more noble Abbey, either for Revenues or incomparable Magnificence*, in whose Circuit appeareth rather a City than

than a Monastery; so many Gates for Entrance, and some of Brass; so many Towers, and a most glorious Church, upon which attend three others, standing all in the same Church-yard, all of them passing fine, and of a curious Workmanship.

Maidston is pleasantly seated upon the River *Medway*, and for a meer Town, is reputed the handsomest and most flourishing of all *Kent*.

Feversham is also to be noted, not only for its Antiquities, but likewise for its pleasant and commodious Situation.

Kingston upon Thames, so call'd, to distinguish it from the other *Kingston upon Hull*, stands very pleasantly, and makes a fine Prospect upon the River *Thames*. It hath a very fair and spacious Market-place, and hath been in former Ages a Place of no mean Repute, (at least springs from such a one) as will appear by what we shall have occasion to speak of it elsewhere.

Guilford comes here to be mention'd, only as a pleasant and well built Town; to which may be added, that for the bigness, there is scarce any other Place to compare

pare with it for number of fair and large Inns; ſo that this Town and *Kingſton*, (*Southwark* being annext to *London*) may paſs for the two chief Towns of *Surry*.

Lewis is eſteemed worthily to ſtand in competition with the City *Chicheſter* it ſelf, for largeneſs, populouſneſs and fair Building, at leaſt it is far ſurpaſſing all the other Towns of *Suſſex*.

Colcheſter, which *Speed* honours with the title of City, is pleaſantly ſituated upon the River *Coln*, hath a Wall of 1980 paces in compaſs, raiſed upon a high Trench, and enter'd by 6 Gates and 3 Poſterns Weſtward, and being alſo adorn'd with 9 Watch-Towers, within the circuit of which Walls there are 8 Pariſh-Churches, beſides 2 without. Eaſtward, an old ſtrong Caſtle ſtands upon a ſtrong Trench, and upon another Trench hard by are to be diſcern'd the Ruines of an ancienter Caſtle; and though there are ſome other noted Towns in this Shire, as *Maldon*, *Chelmsford*, &c. yet this *Colcheſter*, however no City, may well enough be allow'd to merit the Character it hath, *viz.* of Shire-Town of *Eſſex*.

Buckingham is pleasantly seated upon the River *Ouse*, with which it is altogether surrounded, except on the North-side; 3 fair Stone-Bridges, giving entrance over the River, and though but a Town, hath the credit to be both the denominating and principal Town of the Shire.

Ailesbury, of the same County, is a Town well enough for Building, and the handsomness of its Market-place; but that which makes it most perspicuous, is, that it stands in the midst of most delightful Meads and Pastures, and the whole Vale, which being one of the pleasantest and fertilest of *England*, is perhaps one of the pleasantest and fertilest of *Europe*, is thence denominated the *Vale of Ailesbury*.

Reading, a very ancient Town, and as *Leland* and others observe, excelling all other Towns in *Berkshire*, as well for fair Streets and sightly Buildings, as the Wealth of the Townsmen.

Cambridge, a Town not despicable for its own proper Buildings, were the Situation as little liable to exception, but borrowing its chief Magnificence from the lustre of those 16 Colledges and Halls, which shine like

like so many Gems about it, yet far more illustrious by those bright Lamps of Learning, which from this Place have shot their Lights into the World. The most eminent Structure of all the rest in *Cambridge* is *Kings-Colledge*-Chappel; but there is now a Library building in this University, which, it is thought, will be able to compare with any of the best Buildings of this Age; but notwithstanding all, it is but the chief Town of *Cambridgeshire*, and not a City, though there be an Episcopal See in the same County.

Southampton, a Town, saith *Speed*, beautiful, rich and populous, and walled about with a strong Wall of square Stone, enter'd by 7 Gates, and adorn'd and fortified with 29 Towers; within the Walls there are 5 fair Parish-Churches, besides an Hospital called *Gods-House*; and without the Walls are to be seen the Ruines of another goodly Church called St *Maries*. On the West-end of the Town, a well built Castle of a circular form, mounted upon a high Hill so steep, as not to be ascended but by Stairs, gives a fair Prospect both by Land and Sea; and lastly, Two commodious Keys for Ships, give a great ornament to the Place. This Town, though *Winchester* predominates as a Ci-

a City, was doubtless, as by the Name appears, the ancient Metropolis of *Hantshire*, and is still accounted the Shire-Town.

Marlborough, one of the most considerable Towns of *Wiltshire*, which as it is in general a good tolerable well built Town, so it hath one Street above the rest remarkable for its fairness and largeness, being also very much graced with a large neat *Forum* or Market-place at the upper end thereof. About a dozen years ago there hapned a shrewd Fire, which burnt down a great part of this Street, which being rebuilt to advantage, the Street appears much more stately than before; and that which gives the greater grace to it, is the Prospect of a fine House of my Lord *Seymour's*, at the Towns end, which is the more remarkable, by reason of a Mount which is ascended by a Path, which winds round about upward toward the top like a Screw.

Warwick is most pleasantly situated upon the ascent of a Hill, taking its rise from the side of a River, whose stream runs pointing toward a stately Castle, the Seat of the famous *Guy* of *Warwick*, which having run much to ruine, was repair'd with sumptuous Buildings by Sir *Fulk Grevil*. These have-

have been 6 fair Churches in this Town, *viz.* St *Lawrence*, St *Michaels*, *John Baptist*, and *John of Jerusalem*, St. *Maries* and St. *Nicholas*, all gone to ruine but the two last. This City, yet as the denominating and principal Town of *Warwickshire*, seems of equal repute with *Coventry* it self.

Shirburn, a Town pleasantly seated on the side of a Hill, and very well adorn'd with Structures, especially publick, as Church, Castle, and School-house.

Northampton must needs be at this day a very stately Place, for having had the commendation, from the chief of our *English* Geographers, of being worthy to be *rank'd, for Circuit, Beauty and Building, with the most of the Cities of our Land.* It was by some unfortunate Accident burnt almost totally down to the ground, and Phœnix-like is risen out of its ashes, much more glorious than before; and notwithstanding the City of *Peterborough* stands within the County, claims to be the County Town of *Northamptonshire*.

Nottingham, saith our most diligent and industrious *Speed*, is a Town seated most pleasant and delicate upon a high Hill; for

Building ſtately, and for number of fair Streets ſurpaſſing many other Cities, and for a ſpacious and ſumptuous Market-place, and 3 fair Churches, comparing with the beſt. Many of the Buildings of this Town are hewed out of the Rocks, beſides many ſtrange Vaults and Caves; among which thoſe under the Caſtle are of eſpecial Note: One for the Story of Chriſt's Paſſion, engraven in the Walls, by the Hand of *David*, the 2d of that Name, King of *Scots*, whilſt he was there kept Priſoner: Another wherein *Mortimer* was apprehended, in the minority of K. *Edw.* the 3d, whence it hath ever ſince born the Name of *Mortimer's Hole*. Theſe have their ſeveral winding Stairs, Windows, Chimnies, and Room above Room, wrought all out of the ſolid Rock, as other Houſes of the Town alſo have. This Town being the Principal of *Nottinghamſhire*, hath no City to ſtand in competition with it.

Newark, the next Town of *Nottinghamſhire*, both for Reputation and Neatneſs. It is indeed a Town of a very pleaſant Situation upon the River *Trent*.

Man-

Manchester, the fairest and pleasantest, though not the principal Town of *Lancashire*, and above all things else peculiarly remark'd for its grand Church, the College and Market-place.

Wakefield, one of the chief Towns of *Yorkshire*, as well for its pleasantness and goodly Buildings, as its great Market and Cloathing-Trade, and other Remarks: Of which elsewhere.

Stamford, the pleasanteſt Place of *Lincolnshire*, next to the City of *Lincoln* it self, being adorn'd with 7 Churches, and an old Hospital.

Boston, the best Town of *Lincolnshire* next to *Stamford*: Which is all need be said of it at present, in regard there will be occasion to speak more of it in the next Chapter of Towns and Places eminent, *&c.*

Barstable and *Tavestoke* in *Devonshire*, are commended above most in the West of *England* for nearness, well compactedness, and elegance of Structure. *Tavestoke* is probably enough so call'd, from the River *Tavy*, upon which it stands, and which at *Barstable* is said to be Navigable for great Vessels,

both Places being well inhabited with Merchants, and rich trading People.

Next to *Bridgewater*, of all the Places of *Somersetshire*, not dignified with the title of City, *Taunton* is accounted of principal Note, and for pleasantness superior, according to the Testimony of a learned Writer in these words: *Taunton qu. Thonton, from the River Thone, is a very fine and proper Town, one of the Eyes of the Shire; the Country here most delectable on every side with green Meadows, flourishing with pleasant Gardens and Orchards, and replenisht with fair Manner-Houses, wonderfully contenteth the Eyes of the Beholders.*

Shrewsbury, as it is the principal Town of *Shropshire*, there being neither City nor any other Town of Note in that Shire that can stand in competition with it, so it may be reckon'd among the pleasanteſt of all *England*, being almost surrounded with the *Severn*, between which and a stately Wall are most delightful Meadows; the chief Streets graceful of themselves are set out with several graceful Buildings besides the publick, among which the most remarkable are the two Gate-houses on the Bridges, the Market-place of Free-stone, a strong Ca-

Caſtle mounted on a Hill, a neat School-houſe with a Library, 4 Pariſh-Churches, and 3 of them very large and goodly, beſides the Abbey forehead, without which bears the ſemblance of an old Cathedral.

Beſides *Shrewsbury*, there are many other pleaſant Towns in *Shropſhire*, among which, the chiefeſt in repute are *Ludlow* and *Bridgnorth*. *Ludlow*'s chief State conſiſts in its ſtrong Caſtle, and its lofty ſituation upon a high Hill; and proper enough is the Encomium it hath gain'd of *Cambden*, that it *is a Town more fair than ancient*. *Bridgnorth* alſo is proudly advanc'd a great part of it upon a Rock, out of which the chief Avenues to that upper part are cut; moreover, the Caſtle, the Wall, and the *Severn*'s Incloſure, give addition of State as well as Strength.

Tewkſbury in *Glocesterſhire* is a Town that might well enough be inſiſted on for its elegancy of Building and pleaſant Situation, but that other ſpecial Remarks require the mention of it elſewhere.

The like may be ſaid of *Cirenceſter*, which hath yet ſome Ruines left of that Beauty and Magnificence which it receiv'd from the

Romans, of whom it was anciently one of the principal Residences.

The Palaces Royal of *England* are in the first place *Whitehal*, built by Cardinal *Woolsie*, and from K. *Henry* the 8th to his present Majesty, the principal and Imperial Residence of all our Kings. This Palace is in general rather to be commended for its large Capacity and Convenience, than for State and outward Shew; yet that part which is call'd the *Banquetting-house*, for its sumptuous Appearance and Regularity of Architecture, is judg'd by most of the Curious, fit to stand in competition with the chief Structures of *Europe*.

Next, St *James*'s, a House somewhat more sightly to view, and delicately situated in the most pleasant of Parks; it hath been usually the Residence of the Princes of *Wales*, but is now of his Royal Highness, the same in Effect, though not in Title.

Somerset-house is the usual Residence of the Queens of *England*, as it is now of her present Majesty.

Hamp-

Hampton-Court in *Middlesex*, hath been of late the Principal of our King's Residences out of *London*, a brave, large, Noble House, in the midst of a most stately Park.

But at present *Windsor*-Castle in *Barkshire*, is his Majesty's chosen Place of Pleasure and Retirement, being besides its most delightful Situation, as being advanc'd upon a high Hill, rising with a gradual ascent, which affords the sweetest Prospect imaginable, a Place of great Magnificence, and now improv'd to a wonderful heighth of State and Beauty.

Other Places of Note for Royal Seats are *Richmond* or *Sheen*, *Nonsuch* in *Surry*, *Greenwich* and *Eltham* in *Kent*, *Enfield* and *Hanworth* in *Middlesex*, *Holdenby* in *Northamptonshire*.

The Noblemens Palaces we shall have occasion to give a full account of, in the Catalogue of the *English* Nobility.

The Cathedrals of *England* are perhaps, take them one with another, as remarkable as those of any Country whatsoever; but the most eminent (besides St *Pauls*) are those of *Westminster*, *Salisbury*, *Canterbury*,

York, *Worcester*, *Glocester*, *Chichester*, *Norwich*, *Winchester*, *Exeter*, *Wells*, and *Peterborough*. Most of which have been already touch'd upon, in the several Places to which they belong; however it will not be improper to speak a little more particularly of them in this Place.

St *Pauls*, before its last fatal destruction by Fire, had nothing to stand in competition but St *Peters* of *Rome*; what it will be when rebuilt, may be in some measure conjectur'd, by the Grandure which already appears.

Westminster-Abbey is a Noble Piece of Work, and is said to have been 50 years in building, and it receives a great addition of lustre, by the addition of K. *Henry* the 7th's Chappel, the Workmanship whereof for curiosity of Carving is hardly to be parallel'd.

Salisbury-Minster is fam'd in general for one of the stateliest of *English* Structures, and particularly noted for its high spired Steeple, its double cross Isles, its Windows answering to the Days, its Pillars to the Hours, and its Gates to the Months of the Year, besides a Cloister belonging to it, famous

mous for Largeneſs and fine Workmanſhip.

Canterbury-Cathedral hath been famous for its rich Window, and the Tomb of *Thomas a Becket*.

That of *York* ſeems next of Note and Eſteem, for an ample and ſtately Fabrick.

Worceſter-Cathedral is by a learned Writer deſervedly entitled, a *paſſing fair Building*, adorn'd with many Princely and Noble Monuments.

Nor is *Gloceſter-Cathedral* accounted inferior, beſides the Fame of its Whiſpering Place.

Alſo that of *Litchfield*, before its demoliſhment, is ſaid for elegant and proportional Building to have yielded very few.

The Church of *Chicheſter* is not ſo large as neat, having a Spire-Steeple, which advanceth it ſelf up to a majeſtick heighth.

The Cloiſter of the Cathedral of *Norwich*, is accounted the faireſt in *England*.

Winchester-Cathedral is a brave old solemn Structure; so likewise is that of *Lincoln*; which last is also famous for its great Bell call'd *Tom of Lincoln*, the biggest in *England*.

Exeter-Cathedral is remarkable for its brave, noble, carv'd Work, at the West-end thereof; so likewise are those of *Wells* and *Peterborough*.

In fine, There are few or none of the Cathedrals of this Nation, of whose Grandeur there is not enough to be said to make a Volume.

There are a number of Parish-Churches that deserve particular mention.

In *London* there are many, especially since the rebuilding of the City, remarkable for Beauty and State. But the chief are St *Sepulchre*, and St *Maries le Bow*, whose Steeple is such, that certainly a nobler is scarce to be seen.

The Church of *Covent-Garden* is much admir'd, for a Fabrick of such Magnitude and State, unsupported with Pillars.

The

The like may be ſaid of *Lincolns-Inn*-Chappel, which is alſo obſervable for the curious vaulted Walk over which it is built.

Likewiſe that round vaulted Roof of the *Inner-Temple*-Church, under which lye upon the ground ſeveral Sepulchral Statues of Knights, Templars, within a four-ſquare Empalement of Iron-work, is a Structure of that kind not to be parallel'd by any.

Nor is the new built Church of St *Clements* to be wholly paſs'd by, as exceeding much, both for the outward and inward Workmanſhip, and particularly the fine Fret-work on the Cieling.

The Church of *Bath*, though *Litchfield* be the Biſhop's principal Seat, is by ſome call'd a Cathedral, and for largeneſs and elegance of Building may well enough be ſo accounted.

Of the 5 Churches of *Derby*, that nam'd *All-Hallows*, is of chief Reputel, for its Tower-Steeple, of a ſtately heighth, and excellent Structure, and whoſe Foundation was laid, and part of it built, by young Men and Maids, as appears by Letters graven thereon.

The

The Church of *Shirburn* in *Dorsetshire*, is much noted for its curious Workmanship within.

The Church of *Grantham* is chiefly eminent for the excessive heighth of its Steeple, which possibly gives occasion of that vulgar Report of this Steeple's standing awry, and of that fabulous Tradition of its having been built by Hell's great Architect, who misliking something or other, gave it such a Blow with his Ruler, that it hath stood awry ever since.

St *Maries* of *Ratcliff* in *Bristow*, for the stately ascent to it, its largeness, curious Workmanship, embowed Arch of Stone, and its lofty Steeple, hath been accounted the noblest Parish-Church of *England*.

Another Church in the same City call'd the *Temple*, is remarkable for its Tower, which whensoever the Bell is rung, divides from the rest of the Building, with a Cleft from the bottom to the top, which gapes the breadth of three Fingers.

In *Lancashire*, the Collegiate Church of *Manchester* hath a Quire, which though not very large, is remarkable for its rich adornment of Wood-work. Among

Among the Churches of *Coventry*, two ſtanding near each other, *viz.* *Trinity-Church* and St *Michaels*, are commended for their rare Workmanſhip and ſtately heighth.

Coln, a little old Town in *Wiltſhire*, hath nothing but its fair Church to commend it.

Alſo *Rippon*, in the *Weſt-riding* of *Yorkſhire*, whoſe three Steeples ſhew their lofty Heads at a conſiderable diſtance, to Travellers approaching the Place.

Upon the Bridge of *Wakefield*, in the ſame *Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a beautiful Chappel, erected by K. *Edward* the 4th, in memory of thoſe of his Party who loſt their Lives in the Battel there fought.

The Church of *Boſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, beſide its largeneſs, curious Workmanſhip, and its aſpiring Tower-Steeple, hath this alſo memorable, that from the bottom to the top, the Steeple is aſcended by as many Steps as there are Days in a Year.

Yarmouth-Church (for it hath but one) gives no ſmall addition of commendation to that Town, which is reckon'd among the moſt conſiderable of *Norfolk*. *Our-*

Oundale in *Northamptonshire*, is render'd no less memorable for its fair Church, than for its Free-School and Alms-house.

At the Castle of *Warkworth* in *Northumberland*, there is a Chappel wonderfully hewn out of a Rock, without Beams, Rafters, or any thing of Timber-work.

Wrexam in *Denbighshire*, hath a Church, which for neat Building, and the loftiness of its Steeple, is concluded to surpass all the Churches of *North-Wales*.

But of all the Churches of this Island, (and they are among the 6 chief Remarks thereof) the Chappel of *Kings-Colledge* in *Cambridge*, already mention'd, is for rareness of Architecture and Contrivance, renown'd above most Structures, not only of *England*, but even of *Europe* also.

The Castles of *England* were in ancient Times the chief Seats of our Nobility; but since the dissolution of the Abbeys, and the demolishment of very many Castles, in the several Wars of *England*, divers of the said Abbeys have become the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen. Yet some Noblemen at this day have ancient Castles for their chief Seats:

Seats: As *Barkly*-Caſtle in *Glocesterſhire*, gives Title to the Honourable Family of the *Barklys*. *Skelton*-Caſtle is the Seat of the Barons *Bruſe*.

The chief Caſtles now in the ſeveral Counties, are in *Cheſhire*, *Beeſton*, and the Caſtle of *Cheſter*. In *Berkſhire*, *Windſor* afore-mention'd. In *Cumberland*, the Caſtle of *Carlile*. In *Darbyſhire*, the Caſtle of the *Peak*. In *Devonſhire*, the Caſtles of *Dertmouth*, and *Caſtle-Rugemont* in *Exeter*. In *Dorcetſhire*, *Shirburn*-Caſtle. In the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, *Bernard*-Caſtle. In *Hantſhire*, *Hurſt*, *Carisbrook*, and *Sauham* Caſtles. In *Herefordſhire*, *Bradwardin*-Caſtle, of which elſewhere. In *Kent*, the Caſtles of *Dover* and *Queenborough*, that of *Canterbury* being demoliſht. In *Lancaſhire*, *Hornby*-Caſtle, and that of *Lancaſter*, which is accounted one of the three chief Magnificences of the Town, the other two being the Church and the Bridge. In *Lincolnſhire*, *Belvoir* and *Caſtor* Caſtles. In *Monmouthſhire*, *Chepſtow* and *Strighal* Caſtles. In *Northamptonſhire*, *Fotheringhay*, mention'd upon another account, *Baibroke*, *Rockingham* and *Maxey* Caſtles. In *Northumberland*, *Newcaſtle*, *Thrilwale*, *Tinmouth*, *Morpeth*, *Withrington*, *Warkworth* and *Alnwick* Ca-

Castles. In *Richmondshire*, the stately Castle of *Bolton*. In *Shropshire*, *Bishops*-Castle, *Clun*-Castle, *Shrawarden*-Castle, *Knocking*-Castle, *Whittington*-Castle, *Ronton*-Castle, *Tongue*-Castle, whose Bell is very loud, as in noise, so in fame, in all those Parts. The Castles of *Shrewsbury*, *Ludlow* and *Bridgnorth*. In *Somersetshire*, *Dunster*-Castle, which was built in *William* the *Conqueror*'s Time, by the Family of the *Mohuns*, which flourisht from that time till the Reign of K. *Richard* the 2d, in very great splendor, and ever since hath continued in considerable reputation. In *Staffordshire*, *Stourton* and *Dudly*-Castle, with those of *Tamworth*, *Chartly* and *Tutbury*; to which may be added, the memory of an old Castle at *Stafford*, now demolisht. In *Suffolk*, *Framlingham*-Castle, a Place of great State, Strength, Beauty and Convenience, and the Ruines of *Burgh*-Castle. In *Surry*, *Holm*, *Beckworth* and *Sterborough* Castles. In *Sussex*, *Amberly* Castle, and that of *Bodiam*, belonging to the Family of the *Lewknors*. In *Warwickshire*, *Studly*, *Macstock* and *Ansley* Castles, and the Castle of *Warwick* it self. In *Westmorland*, *Whellep*-Castle and *Apelby*. In *Wiltshire*, *Castlecomb*, *Tainsborough* and *Warder*. In *Worcestershire*, *Hertlebury*, *Holt* and *Elmesly* Castles. In

the

the *VVest-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, *Sheafield*, *Conisborough*, *Tickil*, *Sandal*, *Harewood*, *Knasborrow* and *Cawood* Castles. In the *East-Riding*, the strong Castle of *VVreshil*. In the *North-Riding*, the Castles of *Scarborough*, *Kilton*, *Skelton*, already mention'd, *VVilton*, *Kildale*, *Gilling*, *Skerry-hutton* and *Hinderskell*. In *VVales*, the most noted Castles in *Caermardenshire*, *Carreg*. In *Denbighshire*, the strong and almost impregnable Castle of *Denbigh*. In *Flintshire*, *Flint* and *Harding* Castles. In *Glamorganshire*, *Cardiff*, now belonging to the Earls of *Pembroke*, but once the famous Residence of Sr *Marmion* with his 12 Knights, little less renown'd in Story than K. *Arthur* and his Knights of the round Table, and whose Effigies were lately to be seen in the Hall of this Castle.

The Bridges of *England* are not the least of the 7 Remarks of this Nation.

And first, They are remarkable for number, as being reckon'd in all 875.

In the next place, They plead precedence in the generality with all others in *Europe*.

The Prime is *London*-Bridge, which is said to have been anciently built of Wood, and was then accounted a very stately

Bridge;

Bridge; but afterwards receiv'd a far greater pitch of lustre by being built of Stone, insomuch that without controversie it is judg'd the noblest Structure of that kind in *Europe*. It stands upon 19 Arches of Stone, which support a Street of very fair Edifices, of a quarter of a Mile in length, for so much the breadth of the *Thames* is accounted in that place.

The next for Beauty and Magnificence, is that of *Rochester*; and after that the Bridg of *Stratford upon Avon*.

Among the three Beauties of the Town of *Lancaster*, the Bridge is one, the other two being the Church and Castle.

Over the River *Ouse*, which encircles the Town of *Buckingham*, all but the North-side, are three fair Bridges of Stone.

The same River *Ouse* runs through the midst of the Town of *Bedford*, and hath over it a handsom Stone-Bridge, with two Gates upon it.

Over the River *Dee* is a stately Stone-Bridge, which leads to the City of *Chester*. It is supported with 8 Arches, and hath at each

each end two ſtrong Gates, from whence the Walls commence, within which the City lyes in an oblong Square.

From the River *Derwent*, a ſmall Brook runs through the Town of *Darby*, (which lyes on the Weſtern-bank of that River) under 9 Bridges. But the ſtatelieſt of all is that in the North-Eaſt part of the Town, upon which ſtandeth a fair Chappel of Stone.

Over the River *VVeer*, with which the City of *Durham* is almoſt wholly incompaſs'd, two neat Stone-Bridges, one from the South, the other from the North-Road, lead into the midſt of the Town.

The Bridge leading into *VVarwick*-Town, over the River *Avon*, is both ſightly and ſtrong.

But particularly ſumptuous with their Towers and Gates, are thoſe two over *Severn*, at the Eaſt and Weſt Entrances of *Shrewsbury*.

That over the River *Ouſe* at *York*, which ſtands on each ſide the River, hath one Arch, the largeſt and loftieſt of any Bridge in *England*.

Se-

Several others there are, and some perhaps not unworthy of memory, but these being the very chiefest, it will not be worth the while to mention any more.

The grand Ornaments of any City are the publick Buildings thereof; and next to the Churches, Palaces and Bridges, are the Monumental Structures, that present themselves most obviously to the view of Passengers in Streets and High-ways, as Aqueducts, Arches, and the Columnal or Imagery-Works, erected as Trophies in memory of some great Action or Person; as also Places for publick Games and Spectacles.

For Structures of this kind, never any City of the World was so famous as old *Rome*, whose Circus's, Amphitheaters, Columns, Pyramids, Tryumphal Arches, Equestrian Statues, *&c.* next to the massie Pyramids of *Egypt*, were accounted the greatest Pieces of Art and Magnificence the World ever saw. Nor are the Pyramids, Columns and Aguglia's of the present *Rome*, altogether unmemorable.

Of Monuments of this nature in *England*, the Crosses erected in Streets and publick Places were the chief. And of those the prin-

principal were *Coventry*-Cross; and in this City *Charing*-Cross, and that of *Cheapside*, which last was certainly the noblest Piece of Workmanship of this nature, as well for the largeness as the curiousness of the Imagery that ever was seen.

Next, The Aqueducts or Conduits have been accounted no small Street-ornaments in many Towns and Cities, but the mention of those that were in *London*, may serve for all the rest.

The chief that were in *London* before the Fire of *66.* were the Standart in *Cheapside*, a Structure that might have pass'd for a noble Piece of Workmanship, had it not stood so near so rich a Cross. Another at the lower end of *Cheapside*. Another in *Cornhil*. That in *Fleetstreet*, hard by *Shoo-lane* end; and another in *Holborn*, near *Holborn*-Bridge, besides several others of less Note. The only Conduit lately erected, now standing, is a pretty little Structure between *Cow-lane* and *Snow-hill*.

Since the Fire, other kind of Monuments have been rais'd, which add not a little to the Ornament of the City in general, and give peculiar Grace to the Places where they stand.

ſtand. The chief whereof is the Monument erected where the Fire began, a Pyramid of ſtately heighth and curious Workmanſhip.

Another Monument much of the ſame nature is deſign'd, and the Edifice rais'd ſome yards above the ground, at the lower end of *Cheapſide*, at or very near the Place where the Conduit formerly ſtood: A very rare Deſign, as appears by the Model which I have often ſeen at the Houſe of the ingenious Deſigner thereof, Mr *Jaſper Latham*, the City-Maſon.

At the *Stocks-Market* is an Equeſtrian Statue in Stone of his preſent Majeſty.

And another more excellent than that in Braſs, of his late Majeſty of happy Memory, in the Place where *Charing-Croſs* ſtood.

In *Covent-Garden* Square is a Columnal-Dial, which only wants ſomewhat of Magnitude to make it a very graceful Ornament to the Place.

Our Theaters at preſent are only two, That of his Majeſty's Servants, between *Bridges-ſtreet* and *Drury-lane*; and that of his

his Royal Highneſs's Servants, in *Salisbury-ſtreet*, with a majeſtick Front towards the *Thames* ſide.

Artificial publick Bagno's have not been known in *England* till of late: The only one yet built is aſide of *Newgate-ſtreet*, a pretty well contriv'd Piece of Building, had it been more publickly expos'd to view on the Street ſide.

The Gates of Towns and Cities are not the leaſt of Ornaments to the ſaid Towns and Cities. Of the chief of them, except thoſe in *London*, we have toucht in the reſpective Places to which they belong. The principal Gates of *London* are *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, *Alderſgate*, *Algate*, *Biſhopſgate* and *Temple-bar*; and the two Gates at *Weſtminſter*, between *Whitehal* and *Kings-ſtreet*, moſt of them not inferior in Magnificence to the chief in *Europe*.

But to cloſe all that hath been ſaid of publick Ornaments, there remains one thing more, not to be neglected by any Admirer of Art, which is a Piece of Sculpture in Stone, repreſenting the Reſurrection, over a Gate in *Shoo-lane*, that gives entrance

trance into a Cæmetery or Burying-place, which belongs to St *Andrews*-Church. This Piece of Carving I have heard commended by the best of Artists in this way, for the noblest Piece of Workmanship in its kind that hath been seen in *England*.

Towns and Places of England *eminent for some remarkeable Accident, Person, or Transaction.*

THE principal Things that render any Town or Place remarkable, are either the Glory and Antiquity of its Original, some notable Revolution of Government, Accidents hapning there, whether prosperous or adverse, Battels fought, or other grand Action perform'd in or near it, and the Birth, Residence or Death of Princes, and other eminent Men.

For most if not all of those Remarks, there are many Towns and Cities of *England*, famous and principally of all, that which is the principal of all our Towns and Cities, *London*, for the most part the Seat of Kings from its Original; with which as the City *Westminster* is so united in Place,

trance into a Cæmetery or Burying-place, which belongs to St *Andrews*-Church. This Piece of Carving I have heard commended by the best of Artists in this way, for the noblest Piece of Workmanship in its kind that hath been seen in *England*.

Towns and Places of England *eminent for ſome remarkeable Accident, Perſon, or Tranſaction.*

THE principal Things that render any Town or Place remarkable, are either the Glory and Antiquity of its Original, ſome notable Revolution of Government, Accidents hapning there, whether proſperous or adverſe, Battels fought, or other grand Action perform'd in or near it, and the Birth, Reſidence or Death of Princes, and other eminent Men.

For moſt if not all of thoſe Remarks, there are many Towns and Cities of *England*, famous and principally of all, that which is the principal of all our Towns and Cities, *London*, for the moſt part the Seat of Kings from its Original; with which as the City *Weſtminſter* is ſo united in Place,

that it seems in a manner one and the same City, so the mention and discourse of them cannot well be separated. Of the Antiquity, Splendor of Government, Flourishing Trade, and Magnificence of Structure, in all which *London* hath the pre-eminence, not only of all the Places of *England*, but perhaps of all *Europe*, several have discours'd at large, besides what we may haply have occasion to touch at elsewhere.

It can't be imagin'd, but that in a City which hath been a flourishing City for so many Ages, many remarkable Accidents must have hapned, and great Actions been perform'd, in the mention whereof however all possible brevity must be us'd.

King *Lud*, who reign'd here a little before *Cæsar*'s arrival, if he were not the first Founder, as some think, he was at least not only the Enlarger, but also the Denominator. For among other things he built the West-Gate, which to this day retains the Name of *Ludgate*; and what was before of a City, by the Name of *Trinobantium*, took the Name of *Caer-Lud*; and the present appellation of *London* is fancy'd by many to be deriv'd from him, as it were *Luds-Town*. About the year 285. here *Alectus*, Lieutenant to the Emperor *Diocletian*, was slain by *Asclepiodotus*, D. of *Cornwal*; and together with

with him was slain his Companion *Gallus*, at a Brook, which from him still retains the name of *Gall-brook*, or *Wall-brook*. Here *Sigebert*, third King of the *East-Angles*, who began his Reign in the year of our Lord 596. and *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, who began his Reign in the year of our Lord 562. built the Cathedral of St. *Pauls* in the very place, as 'tis said, where there had been a Temple of *Diana*. In the Reign of *Edmund*, sirnamed *Ironside*, this City was closely besieg'd by the *Danes*, but the Siege was soon rais'd by that valiant Prince King *Edmund*. About the year 1077. the Tower of *London* was built by K. *William* the Conqueror, whose Successour K. *William Rufus* built new walls about it. *Anno* 1135. in the Reign of K. *Stephen* the greatest part of this City was consumed by an accidental Fire. In K. *Richard* the Seconds time was the great Rencounter with *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tiler* in *East-Smithfield*, where in an overture of treaty *Wat Tiler* behaving himself with extraordinary insolence, was in presence of the King stabb'd by Sir *William Wallworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, with a Dagger, in memory whereof the City of *London* hath to this day a Dagger for its Coat of *Arms*. This City hath had the honour to entertain several great Kings,

Princes, and Nobles; but the grandest transaction that *London* can boast of, was that most stately Cavalcade which his present Majesty made through it the 29th of *May An.* 1660. when he returned from a long Exile to the Government of these Kingdoms: But the year 1666. was fatal to it by reason of that most dreadful fire that consum'd all before it from *Grace-Church* Street to the Inner Temple, destroying to the number, as is generally computed, of 13000 dwelling-houses; and this preceded but the year before by the fiercest Pestilence that ever raged within the cognisance of the Weekly Bills. In this City King *Stephen* kept his Court at *Crosby-house* in *Bishopsgate-street*; King *Edward* the third in *Cornhil* where now the Pope-head Tavern stands; King *Henry* the eighth at *Black-friers*, and sometimes at *Bridewell*, once a Regal Palace, where also the Emperour *Charles* the fifth was lodg'd when he came over into *England*. The Palace of St. *James*'s, which is in the *Pomœria* of *London*, and which was first built for a Spittle for Maiden Lepers, hath been the Birth-place of his present Majesty K. *Charles* the 2d, his Highness *James* Duke of *York*, *Henry* late Duke of *Gloucester*, the Lady *Elizabeth*, the Lady *Mary* late Princess of *Orange*,

Orange, and all the Children of his preſent Highneſs by his late Dutcheſs; *Edgar* Duke of *Kendal*, *James* Duke of *Cambridg*, deceaſt; the Lady *Henrietta* and the Lady Lady *Katherine* deceaſt; *Mary* now Princeſs of *Orange*, the Lady *Anne* yet unmarried; as alſo of two Daughters (both ſoon haſten'd to a better World) by his preſent Dutcheſs. Other perſons of eminent note and immortal memory were born at *London*, *viz.* *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of K. *Henry* the 2d, by four of wheſe Courtiers he was murther'd in *Canterbury* Church, *Anno* 1170. after a long conteſt with the King; Sir *Jeoffry Chaucer* the moſt famous of ancient *Engliſh Poets*, who flouriſht in the Reigns of K. *Henry* the 4th, *Henry* the 5th, and part of K. *Henry* the 6th. *Edmund Spencer*, ſtyl'd alſo the Prince of Engliſh Poets, who flouriſht in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; *John Leland*, Sir *Thomas More*, Biſhop *Andrews*. The Tower of *London* is very eminent for the Confinement, Murther, and Execution of Illuſtrious perſons: to mention all, eſpecially thoſe who have been meerly Priſoners, would be almoſt endleſs; but the moſt memorable Impriſonment was that of two Kings at one time in the Reign of King *Edward* the third, *viz.* of *David*

King of *Scots*, and of *John* King of *France*; the first a Prisoner 11 years, the other four. Here the unfortunate King *Henry* the sixth, after *Edward* the fourth had got the Crown from him by Conquest, was basely murther'd by King *Edward*'s Brother *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, afterward King of *England*. Here *George* Duke of *Clarence*, another Brother, was by the practice of the said Duke of *Glocester*, drown'd in a Butt of *Malmsey*: but the most fatal Tragedy of all was the murther of King *Edward* the fourth's two Sons, poor harmless children, *viz.* *Edward* commonly entitled King *Edward* the fifth, and his Brother *Richard* Duke of *York*, and all by the order and contrivement of their *Dear* Uncle of *Glocester*, who, as most great persons have their peculiar Sports and Recreations, was principally taken with that of killing men, especially those of neerest kin; for such he chiefly markt out for death out of meer kindness to himself, that he might the sooner obtain the possession of that Crown he had long since aspir'd to: and indeed he got it sooner, and kept it longer: (so easie it is for one witty man to delude a Multitude,) than a curious descanter upon the worlds affairs would have allow'd a person so getting it; however what he got by the

the death of others he loſt by his own, only more handſomely, not by treachery, but fairly in the field.

In *Chriſt-church* in *London* three great Queens had their Sepulture, *viz. Margaret* the Daughter of King *Philip* of *France* ſirnamed the Hardy, and ſecond Wife of King *Edward* the ſecond of *England*. *Iſabel* the Daughter of the French King *Philip* the Fair, and Wife to King *Edward* the ſecond of *England*. *Joan* the Daughter of the ſaid *Edward* and *Iſabel*, and married to *David* King of *Scots*.

Weſtminſter hath been the moſt conſtant reſidence of the Kings of *England* ſince the Conqueſt, till *Whitehall* was built by Cardinal *Wolſey*. It will be needleſs to mention all the Kings that have been crown'd and buried here, in regard ſince the Conqueſt there are not very many who have not been buried, and fewer that have not been crown'd in *Weſtminſter* Abby.

At *Iſleworth*, now *Thiſtleworth*, a Village pleaſantly ſituate upon the River *Thames*, *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwall*, had a ſtately Palace, which was burnt to the ground in a tumultuous ſally that was made upon it by certain Malecontents of the *London* Mobile.

In *Surry* are places of as eminent note as in most Counties of *England*. In the first place *Lambeth* is chiefly renowned for being the principal Palace and most usual residence of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, from the time of Archbishop *Baldwin* who first founded it, and made it his Seat in the year 596, and from whom it hath continued so to this day, the most reverend and learned Prelate Dr. *Sancroft* late Dean of *Pauls*, being worthily advanc'd to this high Dignity, and having here his present residence. Here *Canutus* sirnamed the *Hardy*, the third and last of our short-liv'd Dynasty of *Danish* Kings, ended his days of a surfeit, as most Writers affirm, by eating and drinking over freely at a Wedding Feast.

Croydon is another Seat belonging to the Archbishops of *Canterbury*; and where the Reverend Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, late Archbishop, lies buried, having a most stately Monument newly elected to his memory, the Artful Contrivance and skilful Workmanship of Mr *Jasper Latham*, the present City Mason.

At *Ockly* in this County *Ethelwolph* Son of *Egbert* won a great Battel over the *Danes*.

Oatlands is not more famous for being a Royal Palace, than for the Neighbourhood of *Coweyſtakes* where *Julius Cæſar* paſs'd the *Thames* into the Borders of *Caſſibe-launus*.

Putney is chiefly conſiderable in ſtory as being the Birth-place of one of the moſt advanced Statesmen and Favourites (for he was but the Son of a Black-ſmith) that our Nation hath produced, *viz. Thomas Cromwell*, chief Miniſter of State, for the time, to King *Henry* the eighth, and by him created Earl of *Eſſex*, who nevertheleſs had the ill fate, falling under his Princes diſpleaſure, to be beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

Wimbleton (where the Earl of *Briſtol* hath a pleaſant ſeat) ſtill retains the memory of a notable defeat given by *Cheaulin* King of the Weſt-Saxons to *Ethelred* King of *Kent* with the ſlaughter of two of his Dukes in the year of our Lord 560.

At *Richmond*, to which in former ages the Kings and Queens of *England* retired for pleaſure, as of late to *Hampton-Court* and *Windſor*, there deceaſed that victorious Prince King *Edward* the third, *Anne* the Daughter of the Emperour *Charles* the fourth, and Wife of King *Richard* the ſecond, *Henry* of *Richmond* the ſeventh of that name King of *England*, and that learned

and renowned Princess Queen *Elizabeth* of happy memory.

Kingston upon *Thames* a very pleasant and much frequented Market Town, was probably the usual place of Coronation of the Saxon Monarchs; for there was kept the Chair of Instalment: but the Kings most particularly mentioned to have been there crown'd, were King *Athelstan*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred*.

Guilford a Town otherwise of especial note, is also famous for having been the Royal Seat of the *English* Saxon Kings.

Merton is doubly upon record, first for the untimely death of *Kenulph* King of the West-Saxons, who was here slain by *Kineard* King *Sigeberts* Brother; next for the Parliament there held *An.* 21 of K. *Henry* the third, which Parliament produc'd an Act, which to this day is called the Statute of *Merton*.

Okeham hath its chief credit as being the native place of that famous English Philosopher *William de Okeham*. Likewise

Ripley no less by the birth of that learned Chymist *George de Ripley*.

In *Essex*, *Colchester*, which is the County Town, hath the honourable tradition of having been built by the ancient British King

King *Coilus*; but that which redounds chiefly to its honour, is, that it is ſaid to have brought into the world three perſons of immortal memory, *viz.*, *Lucius* the firſt not only *Britiſh*, but *European* King that embrac'd the Chriſtian Faith. *Conſtantine* the firſt *Roman* Emperour, who openly profeſſing Chriſtianity, gave countenance and protection to the Chriſtians of all parts, and put an end to thoſe heavy Perſecutions which they groaned under ſo many Ages; and if by his extraordinary bounty and munificence to the Clergy, he made an inlet to that pride and ambition among them, which hath proved miſchievous to Chriſtendome ever ſince, it was an errour on the right hand, and however ſucceeding otherwiſe, an evidence of his pious generoſity and zeal for Religion and Vertue. *Helena* the Wife of *Conſtantius*, born alſo in *England*, and, as it is generally ſuppoſ'd, in *York*, and Mother of the ſaid *Conſtantine*: her fame ſhines bright in Hiſtory for her piety in general, and particularly for the fame of her being *Inventrix Crucis*.

The next Town of note in this County is *Maldon*, a very ancient Town, and the Seat Royal of the *Trinobantes*, of whom *Cunobelinus* was King about the time of our Saviours

Saviours Nativity; it was taken by the Emperour *Claudius*, and made a *Roman* Garison, being call'd by the *Romans Camalodunum*, rased to the ground by Queen *Bunduca* or *Boadicia*, after a mighty defeat given to the *Romans* in revenge of some high affronts and indignities she received from them, but was afterwards rebuilt, and is of some reputation at this day, though doubtless far short of its pristine splendor.

At *Walden*, famous for Saffron as is already mentioned, was born Sir *Thomas Smith* Secretary to Queen *Elizabeth*.

Kent, as it is a large County, is enobled with very many Towns and places of note; in the first place *Canterbury* is a City of that eminence, that next to *London* there is hardly a City in *England* memorable upon so many accounts: It is said to have been built 900 years before Christ: it is the principal of the *Archiepiscopal* Sees of *England*; it was given by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* to *Austin* the Monk and his Companions, upon whose preaching 10000 were baptized in one day. By the said *Austin* the Cathedral is said to have been founded, in which eight Kings of *Kent* were interred. Even the misfortunes of this City have been also memorable, for it suffer'd very much fe-

veral

veral times by the fury of the *Danes*, especially in the Reign of *Ethelred*, when 42000 of the Inhabitants were sacrific'd to their fury and revenge; it hath had the honour of the Coronations, Nuptials and Interments of several great Kings and Princes. Here King *John* and his Queen *Isabel* were Crown'd, King *Henry* the third and King *Edward* the first Matried: *Edward* the Black Prince, King *Henry* the fourth and his Q. *Joan* were Interred: and also with far more cost and magnificence that great Prelate, and even to adoration adored Saint *Thomas a Becket*, of whose rich and stately Tomb mention hath been elsewhere made.

Rochester said to be built by one *Roff* Lord thereof, is also a City, and not much inferiour in repute to *Canterbury*. Several Counties there are which have no City, the Bishops See being but in one of half a dozen Counties, but *Kent* is the only one County that hath two. This City was also miserably harrass'd by the *Danes*, and suffer'd very much ruine by two dreadful Fires, *viz.* in the Reign of King *Henry* the first and King *Henry* the second; but being very much restored by the munificence of King *Henry* the third, it hath continued a flourishing City ever since.

Maidstone, a pleasant and well-seated Town is the more memorable by the great defeat given there to the Earl of *Holland*, who headed the Kentish-men rising for the King, by *Fairfax* General of the Parliament Forces.

Feversham is enobled by the Burial of King *Stephen* and his Queen *Maud*.

Dover, besides the renown of its Castle, said to be built by *Julius Cæsar*, and the great honour of the Government thereof, hath given reception and entertainment to many great Kings and Princes.

Queenborough Castle was built by King *Edward* the third.

Wye, a Sea-port Town, where the learned and famous *J. Kemp* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was born.

Hogsted is chiefly noted for the Monument now defaced of *Horsa*, one of the first Leaders of the invading *Saxons*, the Brother of *Hengist*.

The like Monument was made for *Catigern*, another of the Brothers, at *Crecetshouse*, which is standing to this day.

Black-heath hath been the place of several grand Recounters in the Barons Wars in King *Henry* the third's time, as also of *Wat Tiler* in King *Richard* the second's time, and of *Michael Joseph* and the Lord *d'Aubenie*

henie in King *Henry* the ſeventh's time. But that which gives the greateſt glory and renown to this place, is the memory of that grand appearance at his Majeſties Reſtoration, when all the Gentry and Nobility of the Nation, and all the Pomp and ſplendor of the City of *London* met to receive his Majeſty and his two Brothers, and conduct them through the City to the Royal Palace of *Whitehall*, and even the armed part of the Nation that but lately had drawn the Sword againſt him, now met him with the higheſt acclamations of welcome.

In *Buckinghamſhire*, *Buckingham* the Shire Town was fortified by King *Edward* ſurnamed the *Elder*, againſt the fury of the *Danes*, and ſtill ſhews the ruins of a ſtrong and ſtately Caſtle built upon a hill.

Stony-Stratford was a Station of the *Romans*, and by them call'd *Lactorodum*. Here the ſaid King *Edward* the *Elder* gave a ſtop to the violent incurſions of the *Danes* upon thoſe parts; and this is one of thoſe places where the firſt of that name ſince the Conqueſt raiſ'd a ſtately monumental Croſs in memory of Queen *Eleanor*.

At *Chilton* in this Shire was born that learned Writer in the Law Sir *George Crook*.

Amer-

Amersham, so call'd *qu. Agmondsham*, is not only eminent by the name of the great *Agmond*, from whom it takes denomination, but by the birth of several learned Writers, especially *John*, sirnamed from the place of his Nativity, *Amersham*; and *John Gregory* of the present Age, whose posthume works are worthily reckon'd among the principal of English Writings.

At *Windover* was born *Roger*, thence sirnamed *de Windover*, Historian to King *Henry* the third.

At *Houton*, *Roger Goad*, a man of good repute for learning.

In *Barkshire* are several places of note. *Reading* boasts the Interment of King *Henry* the first, in a Collegiate Church of an Abby founded by himself, together with his Queen and his Daughter *Maud* the Empress. He also built here a strong Castle which was rased to the ground by King *Henry* the second. But this Town is yet more remark'd by the birth of *William Laud*, who of a poor Clothiers Son of *Reading*, was advanc'd to the highest Ecclesiastical Office and Dignity of the Nation, *viz.* the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*: nor is it to be forgotten how manfully this Town was held out in the time of

of the late Civil War by Sir *Jacob Aſton* againſt the whole power of the Earl of *Eſſex*, General of the Parliaments forces for a whole twelve month's time, but at length it was taken by the ſaid Earl. And from this place, in the Reign of King *Henry* the ſecond a learned Writer, *viz.* *Hugh* of *Reading*, took both Birth and Sirname.

At *Ingleſield* the *Danes* received a great defeat from King *Ethelwolf*.

Wallingford the *Gallena* of *Ptolomy*, was an ancient Station of the *Romans*, and the chief City of the *Atrebates*. From this place *Richard* of *Wallingford* took his birth, and conſequently his Sirname.

Abington, beſides that it was a place of much action in the time of the Civil Wars in his late Majeſties Reign, gave birth to Sir *John Maſon*, Privy Counſellor to King *Henry* the eighth, King *Edward* the ſixth, Q. *Mary* and Qu. *Elizabeth*; as alſo to Sir *John Smith*, Latin Secretary and Maſter of Requeſts to King *James*.

Windſor is renowned as having been built by King *Edward* the third, and as the place where was firſt inſtituted that moſt illuſtrous Order of the Knights of the Garter by that moſt victorious Prince, and of which the greateſt Kings and Princes of *Europe* have been fellows from the firſt In-

ſtitution

ſtitution to this day; and likewiſe for the Interment of King *Henry* the ſixth, King *Edward* the fourth, King *Henry* the eighth, and King *Charles* the firſt, whoſe Body hath been ſince remov'd to *Weſtminſter*, and interr'd in King *Henry* the ſeventh's Chappel. Moreover this place gave birth to a perſon of great fame for his learned Writings, *viz.* *Roger* hence ſirnamed of *Windſor*.

Eaton, nearly adjoyning, and almoſt contiguous to *Windſor*, is a place, beſides the fame of being built by King *Henry* the ſixth, trebly renown'd for learning, firſt as a Nurſery for the bringing up of Youth, being one of the chiefeſt Free-ſchools in *England*; ſecondly as a place of maintenance and encouragement for the ſtudious and well advanc'd in learning; thirdly as the Birth-place of ſeveral learned men, particularly *Samuel Collins*, *William Oughtred* the great Mathematician, and *Matthew Stokes*.

At *Ratcot* Bridge *Robert Vere* Duke of *Ireland* was put to flight by the Duke of *Gloceſter*, the Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick* and *Derby*, with the ſlaughter of Sir *Thomas Molineux* Conſtable of *Cheſter*. This *Radcot* is by ſome reckon'd in *Oxfordſhire*.

Sunning is ſufficiently ſignal in hiſtory as having bin an Epiſcopal See for the reſidence of eight Biſhops, which See was tranſlated

to

to *Shirbourn*, and afterwards to *Salisbury*, where it ſtill remains.

Wantage is enobled by the Birth of that great mirrour of a Prince, for Vertue, Learning and Valour, King *Alfred* ſirnamed the *Scourge of the Danes*.

Waltham in the Eaſt of this County was an ancient Station of the *Romans*; ſo likewiſe *Sinodunt* in the North.

Newbury a Town of ſufficient note in this Shire, is yet more noted by the birth of *Thomas Hide* a learned Writer; and alſo by two great Fights fought in the time of the late Civil Wars between the Forces of his late Majeſty and the Parliament Army under the Earl of *Eſſex*.

Spene and *Peſemere*, two places of no other note than by the birth of two eminent Writers, the firſt of *William Twiſſe*, the other of *William Lyford*.

In *Hantſhire*, *Winchoſter* the ancient *Venta Belgarum* of the *Romans*, is ſaid to have been built by that famous *Rudhudibras*, great in the Catalogue of the old *Britiſh* Kings. It was the Seat Royal of the *Weſt Saxons*, and chief Epicopal See, and ſtill remains the Epiſcopal See of a great part of that which was the *Weſt Saxon* Kingdom. It was honour'd with the Corona-

tions

tions of King *Egbert* and King *Alfred*, and the Birth of King *Henry* the third. Here in the Cathedral built by King *Kenwolf* King of the *West Saxons*, were interred King *Egbert*, King *Ethelwolf*, King *Alfred* with his Queen *Elswith*, the first *Edmund*, King *Edred*, and King *Edwy*; Queen *Emma* and her Husband the Danish King *Canutus*, as also his Son *Hardy-Canutus*, and after the Conquest King *William Rufus* and his Brother *Richard*. Here King *Athelstan* kept his Mint. At St. *Peters* in the Suburbs of this City was born *John Russel*, created Bishop of *Lincoln* by King *Edward* the fourth, and Lord Chancellour of *England* by King *Richard* the third. This City also brought forth two persons of illustious memory for learning, *viz. Lampridius* sirnamed of *Winchester*, a Benedictine Monk, who flouriſht *An.*980. and *Wolstan* of *Winchester*, a Benedictine likewise,& accounted in those times an eminent Poet, who flouriſht *An.* 1000.

Southampton, built out of the ruines of the ancient *Clausentium*, and after many devastations reedified in King *Richard* the second's time, is a most pleasant and well fortified Town with a goodly Castle proudly advanced on a Hill. In a *Maison dieu* or Hospital here lies interr'd the body of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, who was executed

ted for Treaſon in the Reign of King *Henry* the fifth. In the Pariſh of St. *Michael* in *Southampton* was born *Arthur Lake* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who died *An.* 1602. as alſo Sir *Thomas Lake* Secretary of State to King *James*.

At *Baſingſtoke* *John* ſirnamed of *Baſingſtoke*, the firſt Engliſh Author of a Greek Grammar, who died *An.* 1252. *William Paulett*, Baron of *Baſing* and Marqueſs of *Winchester*, [illegible] to King *Henry* the ſeventh, and Lord Treaſurer to King *Henry* the eighth, *Edward* the ſixth, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, he died *An.* 1572. and laſtly *Richard White*, who ſtudying at *Doway* began to grow famous for Learning *An.* 1611.

At *Andover* was born *Robert Thomſon*, a man of Military fame, who made an Expedition to *Spain An.* 1553.

At *Warblington* *Henry* Biſhop of *Saliſbury* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: He died *An.* 1615.

At *Hide*, *John* ſtil'd the Monk of *Hide*, an Hiſtorian, who flouriſh'd *An.* 1284.

Odiam hath its chief repute from the birth of *William Lilly*, the firſt Maſter of *Pauls School*. He died of the Plague, and was buried in the Porch of St. *Pauls Anno* 1522.

Ilcheſter

Ilchester seems by its ruins to have been a very eminent City of the *Romans*, and the principal of these parts in antient times.

At *Wickham* in this Shire was born the famous *William* thence sirnamed of *Wickam*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who died *An.* 5 *H.* 4.

At *Okeley William Warham*, Bishop first of *London*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of King *Henry* the 7th.

In the Isle of *Wight*, *Thomas James* the chief, if not only Ornament of that Island, for eminence of Learning.

Other famous men this Shire hath brought forth; *Bevise* of *Southampton*, whose acts of Chivalrie had perhaps stood greater in real History, had they not been so much sallified by Romantick stories.

Sir *John Wallop*, whose valour and conduct in Sea-affairs have kept his memory alive.

Richard Rich, Baron of *Leez* Abby in *Essex*, and Lord Treasurer of *England* in the Reign of King *Edward* the sixth, and Ancestor to the present Earls of *Warwick*.

And for Learning, *R. Sherburn*, Bishop first of St. *Davids*, then of *Chichester*, under King *Henry* the seventh.

John White, Bishop first of *Lincoln*, then of *Winchester*, and accounted in his time not

not the meanest of Poets, who died about 1560.

Thomas Bilson Bishop of *Winchester*, who died about *An.* 1618.

Michael Reneger.

William Alton, a Dominican, who flourisht *An.* 1330.

David Whitehead, who died *An.* 1571.

Nicholas Fuller, who died *An.* 1626.

Charles Butler, who died *An.* 1640.

Thomas Sternhold, Groom of the Bedchamber, first to King *Henry* the eighth, then to King *Edward* the sixth, who owes his fame in Poetry, not so much to the Elegancy of Rhimes, as to the fortune of his having been one of the first Translators of *David's* Psalms into English Metre, which by reason they happned to be generally sung in Churches, have been ever since preferred to several better Translations.

In *Bedfordshire*, *Bedford* the County Town hath to its cost been the Scence of much action in the Civil Wars, between King *Stephen* and the Empress *Maud*; it suffer'd much havock and devastation, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Barons in their Wars against King *John*: And lastly, was raz'd to the ground by King *Henry*

Henry the third; but being rebuilt again, hath flourished ever since in much tranquility and splendour. In a Chappel not far from this Town the Body of the great *Mercian* King *Offa* is said to have been interr'd, concerning which there goes a pretty odd story, which it were pity to forget, *viz.* that the Chappel being overwhelm'd by an Inundation of the River *Ouse*, upon whose banks it stood, the Leaden incloser of King *Offa*'s body hath been often seen of those that declin'd the sight, but never could be seen of those that sought to see it.

Dean in this Shire is eminent for the birth of *Francis Dillingham*, a person of good note for Learning; as likewise

Laiton Buzzard for the birth of *William Sclator*.

Sandy was an ancient *Roman* Station by the name of *Selene*; and

Dunstable, another by the name of *Magintum*; however some vainly have deliver'd that it was built by King *Henry* the first to repress the insults of a notable sturdy Thief call'd *Dun*, and thereupon call'd *Dunstable*. This Town is moreover signaliz'd by the learned Author *John* sirnamed hence of *Dunstable*.

In

In *Suffolk*, *Ipſich*, *qu. Gipſwich*, from *Gipſa*, is ſaid to be the Founder thereof, beſides its flouriſhing Eſtate in ſhipping-trade, goodly buildings, populacy of inhabitants, (though much harraſs't in ancient times by the *Danes*) is particularly noted for the birth of that great Pageantry of Fortune Cardinal *Woolſy*, whoſe father was a Butcher of this Town.

St. *Edmundbury*, a Town which ſeems to commence its Fame from the barbarous Murther of that Royal St *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt-angles* by the *Danes*; For the Expiation whereof *Canutus* erected here that Stately Monaſtery which was once accounted the moſt Rich and Magnificent of *Europe*. This place is alſo memorable for a Parliament here held in the Reign of King *Henry* the ſixth.

Exning, the Birth-place of St *Audri*, ſiſter to King *Ina*.

Renliſham, the place where *Redwald* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt-angles* kept his Court.

Lidgat, a place chiefly memorable for the Birth of *John*, thence Sirnamed *Lidgate*, one of the chief of our ancient *Engliſh* Poets.

In *Hertfordshire*, St *Albans* rais'd out of the ruins of Old *Verulamium* an ancient *Roman* station, is extoll'd not only for the memory of that great *British Protomartyr Albanus*, and that most stately Monastery erected by the *Mercian* King *Offa*, but also for two great battels here fought, the first on the 23^d of *May Anno* 1455, between *Richard* Duke of *York* and King *Henry* the 6th, in which the King was defeated with the slaughter of the Duke of *Somerset*, the Earl of *Northumberland*, and the Lord *Clifford*, and 5000 common Souldiers: the *2d.* on the *17th.* of *February Anno* 1460. where King *Henry* and his Queen *Margaret* had the better against the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and the Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick*. Nor is it to be omitted, that Sir *John Mandevil*, famous for his Travels, had here his birth.

Barnet is not more fam'd for its rich Market and the great concourse to its Wells, than for the memory of that grand Victory gain'd by King *Edward* the fourth on an *Easter-day*, being the *14th* of *April*, *An.* 1471. against the Earls of *Warwick* and *Oxford*, in which Field the great Earl of *Warwick* was slain. But had there been nothing else to give Fame to this Town, it must have been mentioned for the Birth of

John

John Barnet, Bishop first of *Worcester*, then of *Bath* and *Wells*, lastly of *Ely*, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the 3*d*.

Langly (commonly call'd Kings *Langly*) is of repute in History, for the Birth of Prince, *Edmund* thence sirnamed of *Langly*, fifth Son to King *Edward* the third, and the first interment of King *Richard* the second, whose body was afterwards removed to *Westminster*. Nor much less *Abbots Langly* (so is another *Langly* term'd that lyes *Easterly*) for the birth of *Nicholas Break-spear*, advanc't to the See of *Rome*, by the name of Pope *Adrian* the fourth, a man of true *English* mettal, and that would not bate an Ace of his Pontifical greatness, for he made the Emperour *Frederick* hold his Stirrup the better to help him into the Saddle.

Oister near St *Albans* is supposed by *Cambden* to have been the Camp of the *Roman* Lieutenant *Ostorius*. *Weathamstead* or *Wheathamstead*, chiefly noted for the birth of *John* of *Wethamstead*, a profound Philosopher.

Other places in *Hertfordshire* noted for famous men.

Ware, for *Richard* de *Ware*, Treasurer of *England* under *Edward* the first, and *Wil-*

liam de *Ware* who was *Scotus* his Teacher, and flouriſht under King *Henry* the third.

Baldock, for *Ralph Baldock*, created Biſhop of *London* by King *Edward* the firſt.

Rudburn, for *Thomas Rudburn* Biſhop of St *Davids*, who flouriſht *An.* 1419.

Helmſtedbury, for Sir *Edward Waterhouſe*, Chancellour of the *Exchequer* in *Ireland* under Queen *Elizabeth*.

Gateſden, for *John* de *Gateſden*, who flouriſht *An.* 1420.

Hamſtead, for *Daniel Dike*.

Cottered, for *Edward Symonds*.

Gorham-berry, for Sir *Nicholas Bacon*.

Nor may we here omit other eminent men of this Shire, *viz.*

Sir *Henry Cary*, a great Souldier in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he was created Baron of *Hunſden*, and Lord Chamberlain.

John Boucher, Baron *Berners*. And of learned men,

Alexander Nequam, who died *An.* 1227.

Nicholas Gorham, who flouriſht *An.* 1400.

Roger Hutchinſon.

Thomas Cartwright, and

Hugh Legat.

In *Norfolk*, the chief City and Epiſcopal See *Norwich*, ſeems to have ſprung out of the ancient *Venta* of the *Romans*, and is chiefly

chiefly Famous for its ſufferings, having been ſackt and burnt by the *Danes* in the year 1004. And in the Conquerours time reduc't to utmoſt exigence for ſiding with Earl *Radulph* againſt the ſaid King *William*. The Cathedral was Founded by *Herbert*, who tranſlating the Biſhoprick from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, was the firſt Biſhop of *Norwich*.

Thetford, the ancient *Sitomagus* of the *Romans*, is a place of much remark for antiquity; It was the Royal Seat of the Kings of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and the unfortunate place where King *Edmund* the Martyr was overthrown by the *Danes*. The Biſhoprick which is now of *Norwich* was tranſlated from *Elmham* to *Thetford*, in the Reign of King *William* the Conquerour.

Lyn, a Sea Port Town, was made *Liber Burgus*, and honoured with the gift of a rich Cup by King *John*, and had their Charter inlarg'd by King *Henry* the third, for their good Service againſt the Outlawed Barons, and in King *Henry* the eighth's time other priviledges were added, and the name changed from *Lyn Epiſcopi* to *Lyn Regis*.

Yarmouth boaſts the antiquity of its foundation from the time of the *Danes*.

Elmham is conſiderable for having been a Biſhops See for ſeveral Ages, firſt divided

with *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, next sole till it was translated to *Thetford*, thence to *Norwich*.

In *Sussex* the City *Chichester* boasts the Foundation of *Cissa*, the second King of the *South-Saxons*, and had the Bishoprick translated thither in King *William* the Conquerours time from *Selsey*, which till then had been the Episcopal See.

Lewis, a Town little if ought inferiour to *Chichester*, is sufficiently of name in History, as having been one of the places appointed by King *Athelstan*, for the Coinage of his Mony, and for the strong Castle built by Earl *William* de *Warren*. Here also was a bloody battel fought between King *Henry* the third and his Barons, in which the King receiv'd a cruel Overthrow.

Pensey, a little Sea Town but great in Story, as the Landing place of King *William* the Conquerour, when by one Victorious battle he gain'd the Crown of *England*, with the slaughter of King *Harold* and his two Brothers, *Leofwin* and *Gorth*, and about 67000 men.

Hastings being the Town near which this successful field was fought, hath gotten so much the greater name, and the very place of fight retains to this day the name of *Battle-field*.

Buck-

Buckstead, a place in some respect of as great note as any hath been nam'd. For here in the thirty fifth year of King *Henry* the eight, the first Great Iron Guns that ever were cast in *England* were cast by *Peter Baude* and *Ralph Hage*.

In *Cambridge*-Shire the Town of *Cambride* is of too high a renown for its many Halls and Colledges, the habitations of the Muses, richly indow'd for the advancement and incouragement of Learning, to be here pass't by, and too well taken notice of, and describ'd by others to be longer insisted on.

Eli, the Bishops Seat and denominating City of the Diocess, is said to have been built by one *Audry*, who was first wife of one *Tombret* Prince of these parts, and afterwards of *Egbert* King of *Northumberland*, from whom departing, She here betook her self to a devout life, and built a most stately Monastery, of which She her self became the first Abbess.

This place is also recordable for the Birth of several Learned men, *viz. Andrew Willet* who died *An.* 1621. Sir *Thomas Ridly* Dr. of the Laws, who died *An.* 1629. *Richard Parker* who died here *An.* 1624.

Everton in this Shire gave Birth to *John Tiptoft*, Son of *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, Earl of

Worcester, and Lord High Constable of *England*.

Triplow is memorable by the Birth of *Elias Rubens* a Writer of grand repute, who flourisht *An.* 1266.

Everden gave both Birth and Sirname to *John Eversden* another learned Writer.

Of this County were also *Matthew Paris*, and Sir *John Cheek*, Tutor to King *Edward* the sixth, and *Richard Wethersbet*, who flourisht in the year 1350.

At *Caxton* was born *William* thence Sirnamed *Caxton*, the first Printer in *England*.

Wisbich brought forth *Richard Hocloet* a man eminent for Learning *An.* 1552.

Linton is only note-worthy for the Birth of *Richard Richardson*, one of the Translatours of the Bible, who deceas't *An.* 1621.

Milton, as 'tis generally believ'd, gave birth to *Thomas Goad*, a Writer of good note.

Mildred brought forth *Andrew Mervail* Minister of *Hull*, a Learned Father of a Learned and Witty Son, for so was that *Andrew* who died but a few years since; he was a Member in the late long Parliament for the Town of *Hull*, a man of very acute parts, had he not fail'd in his affection to the Government, as several of his Writings testifie.

Of this County were *Michael Dalton*, a Learned *Writer*, and also *Edward Norgate*.

In

In *Huntington*-Shire, St *Neots* ſo call'd from *Neotus*, a Holy and Learned man, is memorable for the defeat given to the Earl of *Holland* by the Parliament Forces in the late Civil Wars, *An.* 1648. as alſo for being the Birth-place of two eminent men, *viz.*

Francis White Biſhop of *Ely*, and *Hugh* thence Sirnamed of St *Neots*, who deceas'd *Anno* 1340.

Godmanchester, *qu. Gormoncester*, from *Gormon* the *Dane*, is concluded to have been the Old *Duriſiponte* of the *Romans*, and ſome think from the nearneſs of the name, the ſame with *Guniceſter*, where *Macutus* had his Biſhoprick. At this *Godmanchester* was born, a man who made too much noiſe in the world to be forgotten; *Stephen Marſhal*, one of the chief of thoſe Zealous Trumpetters of the late times, who from the Pulpit ſtirr'd up to War and Bloodſhed in the Name of the Lord.

At St *Ives* was born *Roger* thence Sirnam'd of St *Ives*, who flouriſht *An.* 1420.

At *Cunnington* the Learned Antiquary, Sir *Robert Cotton*. Moreover from *Huntington* the Capital place of this Shire ſprung two very famous men.

Gregory of *Huntington*, who died *An.* 1610. and *Henry* of *Huntington*, renowned for his Hiſtory, who flouriſh't *An.* 1248.

Other Celebrated men of this Shire were *William Whitlesey*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*, who died *An.* 1375.

Henry Saltry, who flouriſht 1140.

William Ramsey, a famous Poet.

John Young, and *John White*.

In *Wiltshire*, *Wilton* the Denominating and once the Principal Town of the Shire, is ſo much the more notable a place by how much the more deſpicable it now appears, as a ſtrange example of the various turns of fortune, and mutations of human affairs, having only the name left of a Market Town, elſe but a pitiful Village, (conſiſting of one only Pariſh Church,) which is ſaid to have been a Town of about ſeventeen or eighteen Pariſh Churches, and having no Memorial or Monument of antiquity, which hath been the Theater of ſo many grand Tranſactions. Here *Egbert* the *Weſtſaxon* and at laſt Sole Monarch of the *Engliſh*, encountred *Bernulf*, King of *Mercia*, and ſlew him in Battle; but in this very place he afterwards received a terrible overthrow from the *Danes*.

At *Edindon* King *Alfred* gave the *Danes* a very notable defeat.

Bradford is memoris'd for a bloody Battle

tle fought between two great Competitors in the *Saxon* Heptarchy.

At *Woodensbury An.* 590. *Cheaulin* King of the *West-Saxons* encountring the *Britains* who joyn'd with his Nephew *Cealrick*, was put to flight, and his Son *Cuth* slain.

Here also *Ina* the *West-Saxon* fought with *Ceolred* the *Mercian*.

Old Sarum was a place made choice of by the *Romans* for a strong encamped habitation, as by the ruins thereof at this day appears. Here the *Britains* receiv'd a fatal overthrow from *Kenrick* the *Saxon*, besides what spoil was afterwards done by *Canutus*.

Caln is famous for that great Assembly, which put an end to the controversy about the Marriage of Priests, by reason of a disaster which happened by the fall of the Room, to the destruction of several people of all sorts.

Brokenbridge and *Cosham*, places doubly famous in History. First, as having been ancient *Roman* Seats, next, as the Courts of some of the *Saxon* Kings.

Crekclade, memorable for the Fame of an University said to have been anciently here erected, and from hence removed to *Oxford*.

Malmsbury, *qu. Maidulphsbury*, from *Maidulphus*, a person of renown both for Sanctity and Learning, is no less memorable for the

the famous Monastery there erected by the said *Maidulphus*, then for the birth of two great men *viz. William*, thence sirnamed of *Malmesbury*, a Celebrated Historian, and *Thomas Hobbes* of this present Age, and but a few years since deceast; a man of much Learning and more cunning Sophistry, for the maintenance of those principles he maintained thereby.

In *Dorsetshire*, *Dorchester* the chief Town, only boasts of some antiquity, as from the *Roman* name *Durnovaria*.

Badbury was anciently the Court of the *West-Saxon* Kings.

At *Cern*, *Austin* broke down the Idol of the *Saxon* God *Hell*.

Shaftsbury is fam'd for the History of the Prophesying *Eagle*, most probably a man whose name was *Aquila*. Here was enterr'd the Body of *Edward* the Son of *Edgar*, Murthered by his Mother-in-Law at *Corfe* Castle.

At *Winburn-Minster*, built by *Cuthburga*, Wife in second Marriage to a King of *Northumberland*, the Body of King *Ethelred* was buried.

Shirburn was an Episcopal See for a long time, in the Cathedral whereof were buried the bodies of King *Ethelbald* and King *Ethelbert*.

In

In *Somersetshire* the principal place is the City of *Bath*, *Brit. Akamanceſter*, *Lat. Aquæ ſolis & Badiſſa*, very famous and much frequented for its hot Bathing Springs, which our old *Britiſh* Traditions will have to be the invention of *Bladud* an ancient *Britiſh* King. *Bath* and *Wells* joyntly together make one Biſhoprick.

Wells is principally eſteem'd for its Cathedral, which is ſaid to have been built by *Inas* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*.

Pen now a ſmall Village is memoris'd for a great overthrow given to the *Britains* by *Kenwald* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and afterwards to the *Danes* by K. *Edmund Ironſide*.

Bridgewater is otherwiſe a Town of very good note, and of memory for a notable deſeat given here to the *Danes* by *Ealſtan* Biſhop of *Shirburn*, *An.* 845.

Glaſtonbury, *Avalonia*, is principally renowned for its Monaſtery, deliver'd to have been founded by *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, the firſt Preacher (as ſome Writers affirm) of the Goſpel in this Iſland. In the Church-yard of *Glaſtonbury* in King *Henry* the ſecond's Reign, was found a Corps of a large demenſion, which by ſeveral circumſtances was concluded to be the Body of King *Arthur*.

Cadbury is recordable for the defeat given by King *Arthur* to the *Engliſh Saxons*.

Baneſy-

Banesdown (*Mons Badonicus*) is a place renown'd for several other of King *Arthurs* Victories, and where King *Alfred* overthrew the *Danes*, and brought *Gorrum* to the Sacred Font.

Camalet a steep Hill, was doubtless some Fort or Encampment of the *Romans*, as appears by the Coins there found; moreover on the top thereof there remains to this day the *Vestigia* of some noble Castle, which is said to have been a Palace of King *Arthur*. This Town some Writers have placed in *Cornwal*.

Ilcheſter appears also by the like demonstration to have been a station of the *Romans*, and is still of that repute, that it is the chief place of Gaol-delivery for the County.

In *Oxfordshire*, *Oxford* besides the glory of its famous University, and the Magnificence of its Stately Colledges; Here more frequent Parliaments have been call'd than in any place of *England* next to *Westminster*, and particularly the last Parliament call'd by his present Majesty, and held here in *March*, 1681. Here *Maud* the Empress was besieg'd by King *Stephen*, and with great difficulty made her escape in a disguise by night, and got over the *Thames*.

Thames on the Ice. This place his late Majesty King *Charles* the first made his chief Head Quarters, during the greatest part of the Civil War between him and the Parliament, till the City was taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General of the Rebels Forces. It is moreover famous for being the birth-place of that Martial Prince King *Richard* the first, sirnamed *Ceur de Lyon*.

Woodstock, besides that it hath been anciently a stately Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, claims a particular place in the book of Fame upon several accounts. In the first place here it was that King *Henry* the second built a sumptuous Bower for his Paramour *Rosamund Clifford*, who for her singular beauty and in allusion to her name, was styl'd *Rosa Mundi*. Next, it was the Birth-place of *Edward* the Black Prince, lastly, in the Town of *Woodstock* was brought up and educated that most renowned of *English* Poets Sir *Geoffry Chaucer*.

Islip cannot be forgotten so long as the memory of King *Edward* the Confessour lasts, who was here born.

In *Glocestershire* the City of *Glocester* (*Glevum*, *Colonia Glevum*) eminent for its Cathedral, of which more elsewhere, is also not ob-

obscure in History. Here Earl *Robert*, Brother to the Empress *Maud*, was kept prisoner for some time; but much more famous, (if we may not say infamous) was the keeping of this City by the Parliament-Forces under Collonel *Massy* against his late Majesty King *Charles* the First, and the great Battle here fought for the raising of the Siege.

It was won from the *Britains* by *Cheulin*, King of the *West-Saxons*, *An.* 570. Here a Monastery of Nuns was founded by *Osric* King of *Northumberland*, of which three Queens of the *Mercians* were successively Prioresses, *viz. Kineburg*, *Eadburg*, and *Eve*. Here was born *Robert* called the Monk of *Gloecester*, who flourish'd under *Henry* the second, and also *Osbernus* sirnam'd *Claudianus*, a Benedictine Monk.

Alny Isle, a place near *Gloecester*, where after several bloody Battles between King *Edmund Ironside* and *Canutus* the *Dane*, the matter was at last decided between them by single combat, and a division of the Kingdom made.

Cirencester, or *Circester*, a place of memorable note, as won from the *Britains* by *Cheulin* the *West-Saxon*; this City is doubtless *Ptolomies Corinium*, *Antonines Durocornovium*, *& Giraldus his Urbs Passerum*, which last denomination it takes from a tradition of

of one *Gurmund* an *African* Tyrant who ſet it on fire, by tying to the tails of Sparrows certain combuſtible matter which he put fire to. It was won from the *Britains* by *Cheulen* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, next poſſeſs't by the *Mercians*, laſtly by the *Danes* under *Gurmund*, *An.* 879. But that which is to be ſaid greateſt of this for it's antiquity and remark is that, that it was anciently one of the principal reſidencies of the *Romans*, by whom it had been rais'd to a high pitch of magnificence and grandure.

At *Ciceſter* was born *Thomas Ruthal*, Biſhop of *Durham*.

At *Duresby*, *Edw. Fox* Biſhop of *Hereford*.

At *Cam* near *Duresby*, *Edward Trotman* Judge of the Common Law, who was buried in the Temple Church *May* the 29th, *An.* 1643.

At *Todington*, *Richard* Son to Sir *William Tracy*, who flouriſh'd under King *Henry* the ſecond. This *Richard* wrote a Book entitled *Preparatio ad Crucem*, of much eſteem in thoſe times.

At *Yate*, *Thomas Neal* Chanter to Biſhop *Bonner*, he was eminent for Learning and flouriſh'd, *An.* 1576.

At *Weſtbury*, *John Carpenter* Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

At *Sudely* Caſtle *Ralph* Lord *Sudely*,

ly, Lord Treasurer and Knight of the Garter under *Henry* the sixth.

Other Noted men of this Shire were *Tideman de Winckcomb*, the Kings Physitian, Abbot of *Bentc*, Bishop first of *Landaff*, afterwards of *Worcester*.

John Chedworth, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Anthony Fitz-Herbert, Judge of the Common Pleas.

Thomas de la More, Knighted by King *Edward* the first; he wrote the Character of King *Edward* the second, a Manuscript now in *Oxford* Library.

Sir *Thomas Overbury*, Son to Sir *Nicholas*.

William Winter, Vice-Admiral of *England* under Queen *Elizabeth*.

John Sprint, *John Workman*, and *Richard Capel*.

Tewksbury-field gave a very fatal blow to the House of *Lancaster*, *An.* 1471. in which Prince *Edward* was slain, and Queen *Margaret* taken Prisoner, together with the Duke of *Somerset*, the Earl of *Devonshire*, and others who were beheaded. Here was born the famous *Alan* of *Tewksbury*, who flourish'd under King *John*.

Hales, a once flourishing *Abby*, but chiefly to be remembred for the birth of *Alexander de Hales*, sirnamed Dr. *Irrefregabilis*, who died *An.* 1245.

In

In *Worcesterſhire*, *Worceſter* the chief City, is queſtionleſs the ancient *Branconium* of *Antoninus* and *Ptolomie*, though ſince call'd by the *Latins Vigornea*, and by the *Britains Caer Wrangon*; ſome think it to have been built by the *Romans* for a bound to the *Britains*. The Cathedral of St *Mary* in *Worceſter*, beſides the fame of its State and Beauty, is the Repoſitory of the Bodies of King *John*, and Prince *Arthur*, Eldeſt Son to King *Henry* the ſeventh. But that which gives greateſt renown to this City, is the memory of the happy preſervation of his preſent Majeſty, from being taken at the fatal Battle of *Worceſter*, where the great Gallantry and Valour of His Majeſty and his Party was utterly overpowr'd by the treble forces of the Uſurpers.

At *Everſham*, *An.* 1265. King *Henry* the third gain'd a moſt triumphant Victory over his Barons, with the ſlaughter of *Simon Montford* and ſeventeen Lords, and the taking of *Humphry Bohun* Priſoner.

In *Herefordſhire* the City of *Hereford*, beſides that it is the Principal City, an Epiſcopal See, and noted for its Cathedral, is alſo memorable for the birth of *Adam de Orleton* Biſhop of *Hereford*, *Roger* of *Hereford* a Writer of Aſtronomy, who flouriſh'd

rish'd under *Henry* the second, *An.* 1170.

John Davies of good repute for Poetry. And also *Charles Smith* Bishop of *Glocester*, in the reign of King *James*.

Bradwardin Castle gave both birth and sirname to that *Thomas de Bradwardin* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, who for his deep knowledge in *Theologie*, and skilful management of Disputations, is stiled the profound Doctor.

At *Asperton* was born *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*.

Other memorable persons of this Shire were *Robert Devereux* Earl of *Essex*, great in deeds of Arms, and a person of great power and favour with his Prince, yet brought to an untimely end.

Richard Hackluit, whose Book of Voyages is of good repute among the studious in Geography and History.

William Lemster, a Franciscan and learned Doctor.

John Guillam the noted Herald, whose Syste me of Heraldry is accounted the best that hath been written of this Subject.

In *Shropshire* besides *Shrewsbury* the County Town, a noted Mart for Cloth and Frizes brought hither from *Wales* and sent

ſent to *London* and other parts of *England*; there are very remarkable ruins of ſome ancient places which were certainly Towns or Cities of great ſpendour or reſort, as *Wrocceſter Uriconium*, the ancient *Uſoconia*, of which *Okenyate* is a ſmall remainder.

Oſwaldſtree retains its name from *Oſwald* the 11th King of *Northumberland*, who was here ſlain in battel by *Penda* King of the *Mercians*.

In *Staffordſhire* the County Town *Staffford*, anciently *Bitheny*, from *Bertelin* a holy man, is ſaid to have been built by King *Edward* the Elder, and was made a Corporation by King *John*.

Tamworth, was doubtleſs anciently a place of more ſpendour and amplitude than at preſent, for here the *Mercian* Kings for a long time kept their Court.

Litchfield though not the County Town, is yet the moſt eminent place of the County, as being a City and Epiſcopal See joyntly with *Coventry*, the chief Church and now Cathedral, was built by the *Northumbrian* King *Oſwin*, upon the Conqueſt he gain'd over the *Pagan Mercians*; and here *Wulferre* and *Celred* were interr'd; it was for ſome time an Arch-biſhoprick by the means of King *Offa*, at the requeſt of Biſhop *Eadulph*.

At

At *Blureheath* in this County, a cruel battel was fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, in which there fell on the Duke of *York*'s side Sir *Hugh Venables*, Sir *William Trowthec*, Sir *Richard Mollineux*, and Sir *J. Egerton*, &c. with 2400, and the two Sons taken prisoners of the Earl of *Salisbury*, General of the *Yorkists*.

In *Darbyshire* besides *Derby* the County town there are memorable;

Ripton, *Ripandunum*, where was inter'd *Ethelbald*, the 9th King of the *Mercians*, who was slain at *Egiswald* by his Subjects, and whence *Burthred* the last King was expell'd by the *Danes* with his Queen *Ethelswith*.

At *Melburn John* D. of *Bourbon* taken at *Agin* Court, was kept prisoner.

Little Chester, an ancient Colony of the *Romans*, as appears by what Coins have been digg'd up thereabout.

In *Nottinghamshire*, the County Town *Nottingham*, hath not wanted its share in the grand rencounters that have been in this Nation; the Castle hereof was kept by the *Danes* against the *Mercian* King *Burthred*, and also against the *English Saxon* Monarchs, *Ethelred* and *Alfred*.

At

At *Newark* in this County, King *John* who was poyson'd at *Swinsted Abby*, is said to have drawn his last breath.

At *Stoke* near *Newark*, *Lambert Symnel*'s party was utterly defeated, and his upholders *John de la Pool* Earl of *Lincoln*, *Thomas Garadine* Chancellour of *Ireland*, *Fr.* Lord *Lovel* and others were slain with 4000 of their men, and he himself taken prisoner, *June* 16th, *An.* 1487.

At *Mansfield* was born the first Earl of *Mansfield* in *Germany*, one of the Knights of King *Arthurs* Round Table.

In *Warwickshire*, the Town of *Warwick* is sufficiently fam'd in story over and above what is relaved of *Guy* of *Warwick* and his great adventures, and above all things the antiquity of the foundation is remarkable, if, as the tradition goes, it were built by *Gurguntus*, 375 years before the Nativity of our Saviour, however the Castle looks great, and savours much of Antiquity.

Coventry being joynely one Bishoprick with *Leichfield*, is memorable, besides the beauty of the brave action of Countess *Godiva* (the wife of *Leofrick* the first Lord thereof) well known in History. One of the Gates of this City is call'd *Gosford* Gate, which is the more notable by the Shield-

bone

bone of some very large beast, some say a wild Bore, slain by *Guy* of *Warwick*, some say an *Elephant*, with the snout whereof a pit was turn'd up, which is now *Swanes Mear*.

At *Backlow-hill* in this County, *Pierce Gaveston* was taken and beheaded by a party of the Nobles.

At *Wolny*, *An.* 1469. King *Edward* the fourth his Forces were discomfited by his brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, and the King himself taken prisoner.

In *Northamptonshire*, the County Town *Northampton* hath been the Subject of many warlike bronts, *An.* 1106. it suffered much by the contests of the Conquerours three Sons, *Robert*, *William* and *Henry*, *An.* 1263. being held by the Barons against King *Henry* the third; it was taken by surprize and the Walls thrown down, *An.* 1459. King *Henry* the sixth was here taken prisoner by the Earl of *Warwick* and *March*, with the slaughter of *Humphry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the Lords *Egremont* and *Beaumont*; but the greatest misfortune that e're befel this Town was in this our Age, *viz.* *An.* 1675. when by an accidental Fire it was almost all burnt

burnt down to the ground, yet lay it not long buried in ruin, for it was immediately rebuilt and now appears in far greater splendour then ever. Here Earl *Rivers*, Father to *Edward* the fourth's Queen taken at *Grafton*, was beheaded by *Robin* of *Risdal*, together with his son *John*.

Higham Ferrers in this County hath been honour'd with the birth of a very great Prelate of this Nation, *viz. Henry Chichly*, Cardinal and Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of King *Henry* the sixth. This *Chichly* was the founder of *All-Souls* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Edgecot is signalis'd by a bloody battle fought near it on *Danes More*, *July* the 26th *An.* 1469. by *Robin* of *Risdal* and Sir *John Coniers*, against *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke* who, together with his Brother *Richard*, the Lord *Rivers*, the Queens Brother and *Richard Woodvil*, were taken prisoners, carried to *Banbury*, and beheaded.

At *Fotheringhay* Castle *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was kept a long time prisoner and was at last beheaded.

In *Leicestershire*, *Leicester* the County Town is principally famous by the tradition of its having been built by King *Leir*, great in the Catalogue of ancient *British* Kings, qu. *Leir-ceſter*.

Lutterworth in this County ows its chief credit to the famous *John Wickleff*, who was Parson of this place in the reign of King *Henry* the 4th.

Bosworth, a Town of no great note but for the memory of a most signal battle fought near it on *Redemore*, *August* 22d 1485. which put an end to all Controversies between the two houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, and in which fell that most Tyrannical of *English* Kings *Richard* the third, with four thousand of his men, and some say, though we are not bound to believe it, with the loss but of ten men on the Earl of *Richmonds* side.

Cleyceſter of which there are now scarce any ruins remaining, was once a famous City in the West part of this Shire, and by the *Romans* call'd *Bennone*.

In *Rutlandshire* some mention, as close adjoyning, though generally affirm'd to be situate rather in *Lincolnshire*, the Town of *Stamford* for the reputation of an ancient University, and said to have been founded by that Ancient *British* King *Bladud*, who found out the vertue of the *Bath-Waters*.

In *Lincolnshire*, *Lincoln* the chief Town and only City of this Shire, is not only eminent for its antiquity, and for that it was once acounted one of the chiefest and

the

the best traded Cities of *England*, and made by King *Edward* the third, the chief Mart for Lead, Wool, and Leather: But also for a great battle fought by *Randolph* Earl of *Chester*, and *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester* against King *Stephen*, who was here taken prisoner, as also for the success of King *Henry* the third, who won it from the *Barons*, it is said to have had once fifty Parish Churches.

Wainfleet had been doubtless a place of little note, but for the birth of *William Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester*, who living in the reign of King *Henry* the sixth, with whom he was great in favour, built here a Free-School, and founded *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Grimsby likewise though an ancient Market-Town, hath its chiefest repute from its being the Birth-place of Dr. *Whitgift* Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the reign of King *James*.

Bullingbrook is enobled by the memory of the Birth of King *Edward* the first, and King *Henry* the fourth.

Swinesstead Abby, the place where King *John* received from the hands of *Simon* a Monk thereof, that baleful potion that gave him his end at *Lincoln*.

Hurstill laments the death of that mir-

mour of that Conjugal love Queen *Eleanor*, the wife of King *Edward* the first.

In the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, *York* the chief of this Shire, and second City of *England*, was a Colony of the *Romans*, and a place of great account among them, and ever since to this day a splendid and flourishing City; several Emperours here kept their Court, and particularly *Severus* had a Palace here in which he breathed his last. Here also *Constantius Chlorus*, the Father of *Constantine* the Great, is said to have departed this life; nor does the death of these two Emperours more ennoble this Place, than the Birth of the Learned *Alcuin*, who was Tutour to the Emperour *Charles* the Great. Some write that it was first made an Episcopal See by the Emperour *Constantius*, but this is more certain, that it was made an Archbishoprick in the year of our Lord 625.

At *Leeds* in the West-Riding, *Oswye* King of *Northumberland* encountred the united Forces of *Ethelbald*, Son of *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, *Ethelbert* King of the *East-Angles*, and *Penda* King of the *Mercians*, to all whom he gave a mighty defeat; slew *Penda* and *Ethelbert*, and put *Ethelbald* to flight.

Selby, a Town of good trade and resort, but

but most memorable for the birth of King *Henry* the first, this is by some accounted in *Lincolnshire*.

Wakefield is a Town not more considerable for its Cloathing, than for the memory of a great battle fought between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, besides a defeat given in the late Civil Wars to the Earl of *Newcastles* Forces by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*.

Pomfret Castle was built by *Hildebert de Lacy*, a *Norman*.

Hallyfax qu. Holy Hair anciently *Horton*, the birth-place of *Joannes de Sacrobosco*.

Rotheram chiefly boasts in the birth of *Thomas* of *Rotheram* Archbishop of *York*.

In the East-Riding *Stanford Bridge* from the battle there fought, commonly called *Battle-Bridge*.

Drisield is remembred by the Tomb of *Alfred* King of *Northumberland* here buried.

Beverly though a Town of flourishing trade, is yet more fame-worthy, as the last retirement and place of decease of the Learned *John* Archbishop of *York* in the Reign of *Oswick An.* 721. who was thence surnamed *John de Beverly*.

Newborough Abby gives fame to it self by

giving name to that Old *English* Historian *William* of *Newborough*.

Kingston upon *Hull*, besides the repute of its Trade and Merchandise, is honour'd with the fame of being built by King *Edward* the first, nor are there wanting who will add the reputation of *Andrew Mervail* a Burgess of this place, of whom elsewhere.

Exeter in *Devonshire* is both of sufficient antiquity, for the Castle call'd *Rugemont*, was once the Palace of the West-*Saxon* Kings, and afterwards of the Earls of *Cornwal*, and the Walls and Cathedral were built by King *Athelstan*, and also memorable for several transactions; here was born that most renowned *Latin* Poet of *England*, *Josephus*, hence firnamed *Iscanus*, or *Joseph* of *Exeter*.

At *Plimouth*, that great Honour of *England* for Sea affairs, Sir *Francis Drake* took Shipping for the Circum-navigation of the World *An.* 1577.

Teignmouth is noted for the place of the *Danes* first arrival in *England*.

Hubblestone, the Burial place of *Hubba* the *Dane*.

Crediton the ancient Episcopal See of this County till it was removed to *Exeter*.

Ca-

Camelford in *Cornwal* is gues'd by those pieces of Armour that have been digged up thereabout, to have been the place of Battel where *Mordred* was slain, and where King *Arthur* received his mortal wound.

Tintagel Castle gave birth to this great Miracle of *British* Valour, King *Arthur*.

At *Castle Denis* the Ruins of those Trenches are yet to be seen where the *Danes* encamped at their first Invasion of this Land.

At *Caradoc* was born *John Trevisa*, a learned Writer; who died, *Anno* 1400.

St. *Germains*, a place chiefly fame-worthy for having been an ancient Episcopal See.

At *Truroe* was born *John Arundel*, a renowned Sea-man in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth.

Bodmin, the next place to which the Bishop's Chair was removed; from whence it was translated by King *Edward* the Confessor, to *Exeter*, where it hath remained ever since.

This County hath brought forth several learned men, *viz.*

Hucarius, sirnamed the *Levite*; who flourished, *Anno* 1040.

Simon Thurway; who flourished, *Anno* 1201.

John, Sir-named of *Cornwal*; who flouriſhed, *Anno* 1170.

Michael Blawnpain; who flouriſhed, *Anno* 1350.

Godfrey, Sir-named of *Cornwall*.

In *NORTHUMBERLAND*, at a place called *Otterburn*, a great Field was fought between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*.

Alnwick is of note for the mighty Victory which the *Engliſh* here gained over the *Scots*; and for that the Earls of *Northumberland* in ancient times here kept their Court.

Emildon brought forth that great Contradiction of his own name for Niceties of Wit and Subtilties in School-Philoſophy. *Duns* Sir-named *Scotus*.

In the Weſtern parts of *Northumberland* are yet to be ſeen ſome parts of the *Picts* Wall.

In *WESTMORLAND*, The *Abalaba* of *Antoninus* is thought to have been a place of very great note in the time of the *Romans*, by the antique *Roman* Coins that have been there found in digging, and the ſtation of the *Aurelian Maures*: and it is ſtill ſo conſiderable, that the Caſtle thereof is

is the place where the Assizes for the County are kept.

Burgh, or *Burgh* under *Stainmore*, is undoubtedly the Ruins of an eminent Town, which was called *Vertera*; and where a *Roman* Commander, in the declining time of the Empire, is said to have kept his station, with a Band of Directores.

Ambleside (*Amboglana*) not far from *Winander Meer*, is judged the Ruins of some famous City of *Roman* foundation or improvement, both by the paved ways that lead to it, and the Coins of *Roman* Stamp, oft digged up there.

In *CUMBERLAND*, *Carlisle* (*Luguvallum*, or *Leucophibia* of *Ptolomie*) if not illustrious in its Original, for it is delivered to have been built by that *Leil*, who is great in the Catalogue of *British* Kings; was, at least, a flourishing City under the *Romans*; and being demolished by the *Picts*, and utterly ruined by the *Danes*, was restored by King *William Rufus* (who also built there a Castle:) and by King *Henry* the First made a Bishop's See.

The Bishoprick of *DURHAM* gained that Title and Privilege by the great fame and renown of St. *Cuthbert*; for the inter-

ment of whom the Cathedral of *Durham* was first built by Bishop *Aldwin*; and afterwards pulled down, and rebuilt by Bishop *Carileph*. The Tomb of this adored Saint was visited with great devotion by King *Egfred*, *Alfred*, Danish *Guthrun*, *Edward* and *Athelstan*: This City was by King *William* the Conqueror raised to a County Palatine.

There is a place called *Gallile* in the West end of the Church, where is to be seen the Tomb of Venerable *Beda*.

Binchester (*Benovium*) by the Coins there digged up, seems to have been a place of great account among the *Romans*. So likewise,

Chester in the Street (*Condercum*.)

At *Nevil's Cross* near *Durham*, the *Scots* were defeated by Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* the First, by the Conduct of the Lords *Piercy*, *Moubray* and *Nevil*.

In *LANCASHIRE*, *Lancaster*, the County-Town, gives Title of Family from *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, to four *Henries*, Kings of *England*, *viz*. *Henry* the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh.

Manchester, *Mancunium*, an ancient Fort and Station of the *Romans*.

Rible-

Rible-Cheſter, from *Rhibel*, a little Brook near *Clithero*, a Town of Antiquity and Station of the *Romans*, as appears by the pieces of Coin and Statues there found. But that which renders it moſt of memory is, that it hath been reported the richeſt Town of *Chriſtendom*.

Near *Duglas*, a ſmall Brook not far from the Town of *Wiggin*, King *Arthur* is ſaid by *Ninius* to have put the *Saxons* to flight.

At *Billangho*, *Anno* 789. Duke *Wade* was put to flight by *Ardulph* King of *Northumberland*.

In *CHESHIRE*, *Cheſter* is famous in many reſpects; as, for its Minſter, for its Entertainment of King *Athelſtan*, who hence ſetting forth in a Barge upon the River *Dee*, was rowed by *Kennadie* King of the *Scots*, *Malcolm* King of *Cumberland*, *Macon* King of *Man*, and ſeveral Princes of *Wales*. By being made ſo great a Principality by the Inveſtiture of *Hugh Lupus*, by King *William* the Conqueror. The Minſter of this City was built by Earl *Leofric* to the Honour of St. *Werburga*, repaired by *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*. And in this Minſter was buried the Body of *Henry* the Fourth, Emperor of *Germany*.

At

At *Calvely* was born Sir *Hugh Calvely*, a Soldier of great fame in the Reign of King *Edward* the Third. As likewise was Sir *Robert Knowles* of this Shire.

Eccleston gave Birth to *Thomas*, thence Sirnamed *Eccleston*.

Bunbury is noted by the birth of *Robert Bruffy*, who died, *Anno* 1558.

Wrenbury boasts of *George Patin*, another learned Writer.

Moreover, the World owes to this Shire several other great men; *viz.* Sir *Thomas Egerton*, Lord Keeper, *Anno* 1596. Sir *Humphrey Starky*, Sir *Henry Bradshaw*, Sir *Randal Crew*, and Sir *Humphrey Davenport*; all grand Pillars of the Law. *Ralph Ratcliff*, a person eminent for Learning: and Captain *John Smith*, the first setler of the Plantation of *New-England* in the Reign of King *James*.

In *FLINTSHIRE*, The Castle of *Flint*; which was founded by King *Henry* the Second, and finished by King *Edward* the First, gave Reception to King *Richard* the Second when he came out of *Ireland*.

In *DENBYSHIRE*, *Denby* was walled about, and fortified with a Castle by *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the First.

In

In *CAERNARVONSHIRE*, *Caernarvon* is memorable, as having been raised by King E. 1. from the Ruins of that ancient City which is called by *Antonine*, *Segontium* and by *Ninius*, *Caer-Custenith*; and where, as *Matthew Westminster* reports, was found the Body of *Constantius*, the Father of *Constantine* the Great, *Anno* 1283.

In *MERIONETHSHIRE*, the principal Town *Harlech* is only worth memory for its stately Castle.

In *CARDIGANSHIRE*, *Cardigan* the Shire-Town was walled about, and fortified with a Castle by *Gilbert de Clare*, who was Lord of the whole County by the Gift of King *Henry* the First.

In *BRECKNOCKSHIRE*, *Hay* is remembred, by its Ruins, to have been once a place of Account; for it is reported in History to have been ruined and demolished in the Rebellion of *Owen Glendour*. It is judged by the Coins there found to have been an ancient Seat of the *Romans*.

Bealt (*Buelth*) the *Buleum Silurum* of *Ptolomy* is famed as the Seat of *Aurelius Ambrose*, who possessed the whole Country, and

and after gave it to *Pascentius*, Son of *Vortiger*. And likewise for the last Prince of the *Britains*, who was here by Treachery slain. But *Brecknock*, being now the fairest Town of the Shire, carries the Name and Primacy.

In *CAERMARDENSHIRE*, *Caermarden*, the Shire-Town, the *Maridunum* of *Ptolomy* and *Muridunum* of *Antonine* is not so note-worthy for its large Castle and strong Wall, as for being the Birth-place of that most famous old *British* (to give him the most favourable Title) Prophet, *Merlin*.

In *GLAMORGANSHIRE*, The chief Town, and Episcopal See, *Landaff*, with its Castle and Cathedral, is not so famous as the Town of *Caerdiff*; as having been the Seat and Residence of that renowned *Fitz-Hammond* and his *Norman* Knights; who, after the Conquest of *Rhesus* Prince of *Wales*, kept here his Court in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and built here a strong Castle, in the Hall whereof are yet to be seen the Ensigns of the said *Fitz-Hammond* and his Knights. In this Castle hath been for a long time, and is still kept the *Audit* for the Earl of *Pembroke*'s Estate in *Wales*.

In

In *MONMOUTHSHIRE*, *Monmouth* the County-Town is yet far more considerable upon several respects: first, as being delivered by *Geraldus* to have been the place where great King *Arthur* kept his Court. Next, as an Academy of Philosophy and Arts; giving Residence to two hundred Scholars, and Birth to *Amphibalus*, whose Disciple, our great Protomartyr, St. *Albanus* was, and two other noble persons of our first Martyrs. And likewise as the Birth-place of that noble Prince King *Henry* the Fifth.

In *RADNORSHIRE*, *Radnor* the ancient *Magnos* of *Antonine*, and the station of the *Pacentian* Regiment, and fortified with a Castle is yet inferior in beauty of Buildings to *Prestain*.

In *PEMBROKESHIRE*, though *Pembroke* is the County-Town, yet St. *Davids* is the more remarkable, as being an Episcopal See, and once an Archbishoprick, translated from *Isca Legionum* by that great Archbishop *Devi*, whom we call St. *David*.

In

In *MONTGOMERISHIRE*, *Montgomery* is remarkable for its pleasant scituation and strong Castle, and the Title of an Earldom, first given by King *James*, *Anno* 1605. to *Philip*, second Son to *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, and still continuing in his Grandchild *Philip*, now Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.

In the Isle of *ANGLESY*, *Beaumorris* is not more noted for being the principal Town, than for the frequent transportation of Passengers hence to *Ireland*, and the fame of having been built by King *Edward* the First.

A true and perfect

LIST

OF THE

NOBILITY

OF

ENGLAND:

With their principal HOUSES, and the COUNTIES which they are in.

DUKES.

* HIS Royal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York* and *Albany*, and Earl of *Ulſter*.

His Seats,

St. *James*'s, Middleſex.
Richmond, Surrey.

The

The Dukedom of *Cumberland* extinct by the death of Prince *Rupert*.

The Lord High Chancellor of *England*.

The Lord High Treasurer of *England*.

The Lord President of the Privy Council.

The Lord Privy Seal.

Henry Howard, Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl Marshal of *England*; Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, *Norfolk* and *Norwich*; Baron *Howard Moubray*, *Segrave*, *Brewes* of *Gower*, *Fitz-Alan*, *Clun*, *Oswaldestre*, *Maltravers*, *Graystock* and *Castle-Rising*.

His Seats,

Norfolk House in *Arundel* Buildings, Middlesex.
Arundel Castle, Sussex.
Albury and *Waybridge*, Surrey.
Duke's Place in *Norwich*, Norfolk.
Work-Sop, Nottingham.
Sheffeild-Mannor, York.
Graystock Castle, and *Drumbugh* Castle, Cumberland.

Charles

Charles Seymour Duke of *Somerset*, Marquess of *Hertford*, Viscount *Beauchamp*, and Baron *Seymour*.

His Seats,

Marlborough House, and *Allington* House, Wilts.

* *George Villers* Duke, Marquess and Earl of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Coventry*, Viscount *Villers*, and Baron of *Whaddon*.

His Seats,

Wallingford House, near *Whitehall*, Middlesex.
Colledge-Hill, London.
Buckingham House, and *Whadon*, Buckingham.
Bishop's Hill in the City of *York*, and *Helmsley* Castle, York.

* *Christopher Monk* Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Monk* of *Poltheridge*, *Beauchamp* and *Teyes*.

His Seats.

Nun Appleton, and *Burley* on the Hlil, Rutland.
Garrenton, Leicester.
Albemarle House, Middlesex.
New Hall, Essex.
Potheridge and *Wenbury*, Devonshire.
Cletherow Castle, Lancaster.

* *James*

* *James Scot* Duke of *Monmouth* and *Buccleugh*, Earl of *Doncaster* and *Dalkeith*, Baron of *Tindal*, *Winchester* and *Ashdale*.

His Seat,

More Park, Hertford.
So-Ho Square, Middlesex.

* *Henry Cavendish* Duke, Marquess and Earl of *Newcastle*, Earl of *Ogle*, Viscount *Mansfeild*, Baron *Ogle*, *Bentram* and *Bolsover*.

His Seats,

Welbeck Abby, and *Nottingham* Castle, Nottingham.
Bolsover Castle, Derby.
Ogle Castle, *Bothal* Castle, *Hepl* Tower, Northumberland.
Slingsby Castle, York.
Blore Hall, Stafford.
Clerkenwell House, Middlesex.

Barbara Villers Dutchess of *Cleveland*, and Baroness of *Nonsuch*.

Her Seat,

Cleveland House, near St. *James's*, Middlesex.

Louise Querouale Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, Countess of *Fawham*, and Baroness of *Petersfield*.

* *Charles*

* *Charles Lenox* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, Earl of *March*, and Baron of *Settrington*.

His Seat,

In Scotland.

Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of *Southampton*, Earl of *Chichester*, Baron of *Newbury*, and Heir in Succession to the Dutchy of *Cleveland*.

His Seat,

Nonsuch, Surrey.

* *Henry Fitz-Roy* Duke of *Grafton*, Earl of *Euston*, Viscount *Ipswich*, and Baron of *Sudbury*; the Remainder, for want of Issue Male, to *George Fitz-Roy*, his younger Brother.

His Seat,

Grafton Regis, Northampton.

* *Henry Somerset* Duke of *Beaufort*, Marquess and Earl of *Worcester*, Lord *Herbert* of *Chepstoll*, *Ragland* and *Gower*, Lord President of *Wales*, and the Marshes thereof.

His Seats,

Worcester House in the *Strand*, Middlesex. *Badminton*, and *Wallaston's Grange*, Gloucestershire.

Troy

Troy House, *Monmouth* Castle, *Ragland* Castle, *Chepstole* Castle, *Tintorne* Abby, and *Chepstow* Grange, Monmouth.
Swanzy Castle, Glamorgan.
Crickhowell Castle, and *Tretonor* Castle, Brecknock.

George Fitz-Roy Duke and Earl of *Northumberland*, Viscount *Falmouth*, and Baron of *Pontefract*.

His Seats,

Holme Pierpoint, Nottingham.
Highgate, Middlesex.

James Butler Duke of *Ormond* within the Kingdom of *England*, Earl of *Brecknock*, and Baron of *Lansony* in South-*Wales*, Lord Steward of the King's House, Duke, Marquess and Earl of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, Viscount *Thurles*, Baron of *Arklow*, and Lord of the Royalties and Liberties of the County of *Tiperary* in *Ireland*.

MAR-

MARQUESSES.

Charles Pawlet Marquess of *Winchester*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, and Lord St *John* of *Basing*.

His Seats,

Winchester House in *Lincolns-Inn*-Fields, Middlesex.
Bolton Castle, and *Bolton* Hall, York.
Basing House, *Abbiston*, and *Hackwood*, Southampton.
Edington, Wilts.
Hooke Castle, Dorset.

The Marquisate of *Dorchester* lately extinct by the death of *Henry* Lord *Pierpoint*.

George Savill Marquess, Earl and Viscount *Hallifax*, and Baron of *England*.

His Seats,

Rufford, Nottingham.
Hallifax House in St *James's* Square, Middlesex.

The Lord High Chamberlain of *England*.

The Lord High Constable of *England*.

The

The Earl Marshal of *England*.

The Lord High Admiral of *England*.

The Lord Steward of the King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

EARLS.

Aubery de Vere Earl of *Oxford*, Viscount *Bulbeck*, Lord *Sanford* and *Badlesmere*.

His Seat.

Bentlie, Essex.

Charles Talbot Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *Waterford* and *Wenford* in *Ireland*, Lord *Talbot*, *Strauge* of *Blackere*, *Gifford* of *Brimsfield*, *Furnival*, *Verdon* and *Lovetoft*.

His Seats,

Grafton, Worcester.

Pepperhill, Salop.

Alton Castle, Stafford.

Anthony

Anthony Grey Earl of *Kent*, Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, *Haſtings* and *Valence*.

His Seats,

Wreſt Houſe, and *Harrold*, Bedford.
Burbage, Leiceſter.
Goodrich Caſtle, *Penyard* Caſtle, and *Eccleſwald* Caſtle, Hereford.
Kent Houſe in St. *James*'s Square, Middleſex.

William Richard George Stanly Earl of *Darby*, Lord *Stanly Strange* of *Knockingmohun*, and Lord of the Iſle of *Man*.

His Seats,

Knowſley, *Latham* Hall, *Greenhalgh*, *Burlee* Abby, *Croſs* Hall, *Pilkington* Stand, and *Arnſhead* Tower, Lancaſter.
Bethan Hall, Weſtmerland.

John Manners Earl of *Rutland*, Lord *Roſs* of *Hamlake*, *Truſbut*, *Belvoir*, and Lord *Manners* of *Haddon*.

His Seats.

Belvoire Caſtle, Lincoln and Leiceſter.
Haddon, Darby.

Theophilus Haſtings Earl of *Huntingdon*, Lord *Haſtings*, *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, *moels*, *Newmarch* and *Molins*.

His Seats,

Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire.
Donington Park.

* *William Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, and Baron of *Thornhaugh*.

His Seats.

Bedford House in the *Strand*, Middlesex.
Bedford House in *Exon*, Devonshire.
Woburn Abby, Bedford.
Cheynes, Bucks.
Thorney Abby, Cambridge.

Philip Herbert, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord *Herbert* of *Cardiff*, *Ross* of *Kendal*, *Par*, *Marmion*, of St. *Quintin* and *Shurland*.

His Seats,

Wilton, and *Falston alias Fallersdown*, Wilts.
Cardiff Castle, and *Caerphilly* Castle, Glamorgan.

Edward Clinton Earl of *Lincoln*, and Lord *Clinton*.

His Seats,

Sempringham, and *Tattershall* Castle, Lincoln.

James Howard Earl of *Suffolk*, and Baron of *Walden*.

His

His Seats,

Chesterford, Essex.
New-Market, Cambridge.

Charles Sackvill Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, and Baron of *Buckhurst*.

His Seats,

Knoll, Kent.
Copthall, Essex.
Buckhurst, and *Stoneland*, Sussex.
Milcot House, Warwick.

James Cecil Earl of *Salisbury*, Viscount *Cranburn*, and Baron *Essendyne*, Under Age.

His Seats,

Salisbury House in the *Strand*, Middlesex.
Hatfield, *Hertford* Castle, *Bygrave*, *Chesthunt* and *Quickswood*, Hertford.
Cranborne House, Dorset.

John Cecil Earl of *Exeter*, and Lord *Burghley*.

His Seats,

Burghley, *Wortbrop*, and *Wakerley*, Northampton.
Snap, York.

John Egerton Earl of *Bridgwater*, Viscount *Brackley*, and Baron of *Ellesmere*,

His Seats.

Ashdrid, Bucks and Hertford.
Bridgwater House in *Barbican*, Middlesex.
Ellesmere, Salop.
Markingfield, York.
Newborough, Stafford.

Philip Sidney Earl of *Leicester*, Viscount *Lisle*, and Baron of *Penshurst*.

His Seats,

Leicester House in *Leicester* Fields, Middlesex.
Penshurst, Kent.
Coyty Castle, Glamorgan.

James Compton Earl of *Northampton*, and Baron of *Compton*.

His Seats,

Castle Ashley, Northampton.
Compton, Warwick.
Cambray, Middlesex.

Edward Rich E. of *Warwick* and *Holland*, Baron of *Leez* and *Kensington*, under age.

His Seats,

Warwick House in *Holborn*, and *Holland* House in *Kensington*, Middlesex.

William Cavendish, Earl of *Devon* and Baron of *Hardwick*.

His

His Seats.

Hardwick, and *Chatſworth*, Derby.
Rowhampton, Surrey.
Latimers, Buckingham.

William Fielding, *aliter de Hapsburgh* Earl of *Denby* and *Deſmond* in *Ireland*, Viſcount *Fielding*, Baron of *Newnham*, *Padox*, and St. *Lis*.

His Seats,

Newnham-Padox, Warwick.
Martinſthorp, Rutland.

John Digby Earl of *Briſtol*, and Baron of *Sherborn*.

His Seats,

Sherborn Caſtle, Dorſet.
Clevedon Court, Somerſet.

Gilbert Holles Earl of *Clare*, and Baron of *Haughton*.

His Seats,

Haughton in the County of Nottingham.
Clare-Houſe in the Town of
Clare Houſe in *Drury Lane*. Middleſex.

Oliver St. *John* Earl of *Bullingbrook*, and Lord St. *John* of *Bletſho*.

His Seats,

Bletſho, and *Melchborn*, Bedford.

Charles Fane Earl of *Westmerland*, Baron *Le Despencer* and *Bergherst*.

His Seats,

Apethorp, and *Sewlhay* Lodge, Northampton.

Robert Mountague Earl of *Manchester*, Viscount *Mandevile*, and Baron of *Kimbolton*.

His Seats,

Kimbolton Castle, Huntington.
Leez Priory, Esser.

Thomas Howard Earl of *Berkshire*, Viscount *Andover*, and Baron of *Charlton*.

His Seat,

Charlton, Wilts.

* *John Sheffeild* Earl of *Mulgrave*, and Baron of *Butterwick*.

His Seats,

Mulgrave Castle, York.
Mulgrave House near *White-Hall*, Middlesex.
Normanby, Lincoln.

Thomas Savage Earl *Rivers*, Viscount *Colchester*, and Baron *Darcy* of *Chich* in *Essex*.

His

His Seats,

Clifton alias Rock Savage, and *Frodsham* Caſtle, Cheſter.
St. *Oſith*, Eſſex.
Rivers Houſe in *Queen-ſtreet*, Middleſex.

Robert Bertie Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Earl of *Lindſey*, and Baron *Willoughby* of *Eresby*.

His Seats,

Grimſthorp, and *Earesby*, Lincoln.
Chelſey, Middleſex.
Havering, Eſſex.

Henry Mordant Earl of *Peterborough*, and Baron of *Turvey*.

His Seats,

Turvey, Bedford.
Drayton, *Luſwick alias Lowick*, *Thrapſton*, and *Sudborow*, Northampton.

Thomas Grey Earl of *Stamford*, and Lord *Grey* of *Grooby*.

His Seats,

Broadgate, and *Grooby*, Leiceſter.

Heneage Finch Earl of *Winchelſy*, and Viſcount *Maidſton*.

His Seats,

Eſtwell, *Wy* Court, and *Moat*, Kent.

Robert Pierrepont Earl of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, Viscount *Newmarket*, and Baron *Pierrepont* of *Holm Pierrepont*.

His Seat.

Holm Pierrepont, Nottingham.

Charles Dormer Earl of *Carnarvan*, Viscount *Ascot*, and Baron of *Wing*.

His Seats.

Wing, and *Ethrop*, Buckingham.

Philip Stanhop Earl of *Chesterfield*, and Baron of *Shelford*.

His Seats,

Bretby, Derby.
Shelford, Nottingham.
Bockton Malherb, Kent.

Richard Tufton Earl of *Thanet*, and Baron *Tufton*.

His Seats,

Thanet House in *Aldersgate-Street*, Middlesex.
Hoathfeild, and *Sylom*, Kent.
Scipton Castle, York.
Appleby Castle, *Brough* Castle, *Brougham* Castle, and *Pendragon* Castle, Westmerland.
Part of *Bolbrook*, Sussex.

* *William*

* *William Wentworth* Earl of *Stafford*, Viſcount *Wentworth*, and Baron of *New Marſh*, *Overſley* and *Raby*.

His Seats,

Wentworth Wood-Houſe, *Fryar* Houſe, *Tankerſly*, *Tinſly*, and *Hooton Robert*, York.
Stowel, Glouceſter.

Robert Spencer Earl of *Sunderland*, and Baron of *Wormleighton*.

His Seats,

Althrop, Northampton.
Wormleighton, Warwick.

Robert Leake Earl of *Scarſdale*.

His Seat,

Sutton, Derby.

* *Henry Jermin* Earl of St. *Albans*, and Baron of *Almondsbury*.

His Seats,

St. *Alban's* Houſe in St. *James's* Square, Middleſex.
Ruſhbrooke Hall, Suffolk.
Byfleet, Surrey.
Thafts, Norfolk.

Edward Montague Earl of *Sandwich*, Viſcount *Hinchingbrook*, and Baron of St. *Neots*.

His Seat,

Hinchingbrook, Huntington.

Henry Hyde Earl of *Clarendon*, Viſcount *Cornbury*, and Baron of *Hindon*.

His Seats,

Cornbury, Oxford.
Swallowfield, Berks.

Arthur Capel Earl of *Eſſex*, Viſcount *Maldon*, and Baron of *Hindon*.

His Seats,

Caſhiobury, and *Hadham* Hall, Hertford.
Eſſex Houſe in St. *James*'s Square, Middleſex.

Robert Brudenell Earl of *Cardigan*, and Baron of *Stanton*.

His Seats,

Dean, Northampton.
Cardigan Houſe in *Lincolns-Inn* Fields, Middleſex.
Stanton Brudenel, Leiceſter.

Arthur Anneſly Earl of *Angleſey*, and Baron of *Newmarket Pagnel* in *England*; Viſcount *Valencia*, and Baron of Mount *Norris* in *Ireland*.

His Seats,

Angleſey Houſe in *Drury-Lane*, Middleſex.
Blechington, Oxford.
Bark-Hall, Eſſex.

Fran-

Farnborough Place, Southampton.
Totteridge, Hertford.

John Greenvill Earl of *Bath*, Viſcount *Lanſdown*, and Baron of *Kilhampton* and *Bideford*.

His Seats,

Stow, *Wolſton*, *Stanbury*, *Clifton*, and *Lanow*, Cornwall.
Bideford, Devon.

Charles Howard Earl of *Carliſle*, Viſcount *Morpeth*, and Baron *d'Acres* of *Gileſland*.

His Seats,

Naywort alias Noward Caſtle, Cumberland.
Hilderskelfe Caſtle, and *Grimthorp*, York.
Morpeth Caſtle, Northumberland.

William Craven Earl of *Craven*, Viſcount *Craven* of *Uffington*, and Baron of *Hamſted Marſhal*.

His Seats,

Craven Houſe in *Drury-Lane*, Middleſex.
Hamſted Marſhal, and *Aſhton* Park, Berks.
Combe, Warwick.
Winwick, Northampton.
Caverſham, Oxford.
Lenwich, Worceſter.
Stoke Caſtle, Salop.

Robert

Robert Bruce Earl of *Ailesbury* and *Elgin*, Baron of *Wharton* and *Kinloss*.

His Seats,

Ailesbury House in St *John*'s, Middlesex.
Ampthil, and *Clophil*, Bedford.
Wharlton Castle, and *Jervaux* Abby, York.

Richard Boyle Earl of *Burlington* and *Corke* in *Ireland*, and Baron *Clifford* of *Lawnsborough*.

His Seats,

Burlington House, Middlesex.
Lawnsborough, *Bolton*, and *Barden* Tower, York.

* *Henry Bennet* Earl and Baron of *Arlington*, Viscount *Thetford*, and Lord Chamberlain of the King's House.

His Seats,

Euston, Suffolk.
Arlington House in St. *James*'s Park, Middlesex.

Anthony Ashley Cooper Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Baron *Ashley* of *Wimborn* St *Giles*, and *Cooper* of *Paulet*.

His Seats,

Wimborn St. *Giles*, Dorset.
Kockborn House, Southampton.

Willi

William Herbert, Earl and Baron of *Powis*.

His Seats,

Powis Caſtle, and *Buttington*, Montgomery.

Powis Houſe in *Lincolns-Inn* Fields, Middleſex.

Edward Henry Lee, Earl of *Lichfield*, Viſcount *Quarrendon*, and Baron of *Spelſbury*.

His Seats,

Dichley, and *Lees Reſt*, Oxford.

Quarrendon, Buckingham.

* *Thomas Osborn* Earl of *Danby*, Viſcount *Latimer*, and Baron of *Kiveton*.

His Seats,

Kiveton, *Thorp* Hall, *Wales* Hall, *Harbil* Hall, and *Wimbledon*, York.

Thomas Lennard Earl of *Suſſex*, and Baron *d'Acre*.

His Seats,

Herſt Monceux, Suſſex.

Kirk Oſwald, and *d'Acre* Caſtle, Cumberland.

Chevening, Kent.

Lewis

Lewis Duras Earl of *Feversham*, and Baron of *Holdenby*.

His Seat,

Holdenby, Northampton.

Charles Beauclair Earl of *Burford*, and Baron of *Heddington*.

His Seats,

Burford House in *Windsor*, Berks.
Bestwood, Nottingham.

Charles Gerrard Earl of *Macclesfield*, and Lord *Gerrard* of *Brandon*.

His Seats,

Thornhill, York.
Gawsworth, and *Aldford*, Chester.
Halsal, Lancaster.
Macclesfield House in *Westminster*, Middlesex.

John Roberts Earl of *Radnor*, Viscount *Bodmin*, and Baron of *Truro*, and Lord President of the Privy Council.

His Seats,

Lanhydrock, and *Truro*, Cornwall.

William Paston Earl and Viscount *Yarmouth*, and Baron of *Paston*.

His

His Seats,
Oxnead Hall, and *Paston* Hall, Norfolk.

George Berkeley Earl of *Berkeley*, Viscount *Dursley*, and Baron of *Berkeley* Castle.

His Seats,
Berkeley Castle, Gloucester.
Berkeley House near St. *John's*, *Cranford*, Middlesex.
Durdence, Surrey.

Edward Conway Earl of *Conway*, Viscount *Conway* and *Killultagh*, and Baron of *Ragley*.

His Seats,
Ragley, and *Luddington*, Warwick.
Conway House in *Queen-Street*, Middlesex.

Eliz. Lady *d'Acre* Countess of *Shippey*.

Heneage Finch Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron of *Daventry*.

His Seat.
A fair House near *Kensington*, Middlesex.

Lawrence Hide Earl of *Rochester*, Viscount *Hide*.

James Bertie Earl of *Abbington*, and Lord *Norris*.

His

His Seats,

Ricot, and *Chesterton*, Oxford.
Wytham, Berks.
Lindsey House in *Westminster*, Middlesex.

Thomas Windsor Earl of *Plimouth*, and Baron of *Windsor*.

His Seats,

Hewel Grange, Warwick.
Flanchford, Surrey.

Edward Wriothesley Noell Earl of *Ganesborough*, Viscount *Campden*, and Baron of *Ridlington* and *Limington*.

His Seats,

Campden House in *Kingsington*, Middlesex.
Campden House in *Campden*, Gloucester.
Exton, *Brooke*, and *North-Luffenham*, Rutland.

Coniers Darcy Earl of *Holderness* in the parts of *Eastriding*, and Lord *Coniers* and *Meynell*.

His Seats.

Hornby Castle, *Patrick Brompton*.
Hackforth, *Anderly le Miers*, York.

VIS-

VISCOUNTS.

Leiceſter Devereux Viſcount *Hereford.*
His Seats,
Chriſtchurch in *Ipſwich*, *Sudburn* Hall, *Soham* Lodge, Suffolk.

Francis Brown Viſcount *Mountague.*
His Seats,
Cowdrey, *Battel*-Abby, *Poynings*, Suſſex.

William Fiennes Viſcount and Baron *Say* and *Seal.*
His Seats,
Broughton, *Shutford*, and *North-Newton*, Oxon.
Over-Norton, Glouceſter.

Thomas Bellaſyſe Viſcount *Faulconberg* of *Henknowle*, and Lord *Faulconberg.*
His Seats,
Newbrough Abby, *Coxwold* Hall, *Oulſton* Hall, *Aldwark*, *Murton*, York.
Henknowle, Durham.
Faulconberg Houſe near *Pall-mall*, and *Sutton* Court, Middleſex.

Charles

Charles Viscount *Mordant* of *Avelon*, and Baron of *Rygate*.

His Seats,

Mordant House in *Parsons* Green, Middlesex.

Rygate, Surrey.

Francis Viscount *Newport* of *Bradford*, and Baron of *High-ercall*.

His Seats,

Highercall and *Eyton*, Salop.

Sarah Viscountess *Corbet* of *Linchalde*.

Horatio Viscount *Townsend* of *Raynham*, Baron of *Lynn-Regis*.

His Seats,

Raynham Hall, and *Stifkey* Hall, Norfolk.

Denham Hall, Suffolk.

Christopher Viscount *Hatton* of *Gretton*, Baron of *Kerby*.

His Seat,

Kerby, Northampton.

BARONS.

BARONS.

HEnry *Howard* Lord *Moubray*, eldeſt Son of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and bearing the Title of Earl of *Arundel*.

His Seat.

Caſtle-Riſing, Norfolk.

Elizabeth Baroneſs *Percy*, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of *Jocelin* late Earl of *Northumberland*, firſt married to *Henry* Earl of *Ogle*, only Son of *Henry Cavendiſh* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, now to the Duke of *Somerſet*.

Her Seats,

Northumberland Houſe in the *Strand*, and *Sion* Houſe, Middleſex.

Petworth Place, Suſſex.

Alnewick Caſtle, *Warkworth* Caſtle, and *Prudhoe* Caſtle, Northumberland.

Cockermouth Caſtle Cumberland.

Wreſſel Caſtle, York.

George Nevil Lord *Abergevenny*, Under Age.

His Seats,

Eridge, Suſſex.

Abergevenny Caſtle, Monmouth.

James

James Touchet Lord *Audley*, Earl of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland*.

Charles West Lord *la Warr*.
His Seat,
Wherwell, Southampton.

Thomas Parker Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle*.
His Seat,
Hornby Castle, Lancaster.

Robert Sherley Lord *Ferrers*, Baron of *Chartley*.
His Seats,
Chartley Castle, Stafford.
Staunton Harrold, and *Ragdale*, Leicester.
Ettington, Warwick.
Astwell, Northampton.
Shirley, Derby.

Charles Mildmay Lord *Fitz-Walter*, under age.
His Seats,
Moulsham Hall, *Moulsham* Friery, and *Bishops* Hall, Essex.

Henry Yelverton Lord *de Grey*, under age.
His Seat,
Easton Manduit, Northampton.

Frances

Frances Lady *Ward*, Baroneſs *Dudly*.

William Lord *Stourton*, Baron of *Stourton*.

His Seat,

Stourton Caſtle, Wilts.

Coniers Darcy, Lord *Coniers*.

His Seats.

Aſton, *Aughton*, *Wales* Manor, *Hardwick*, Yorkſhire.

Henry Sandys Baron *Sandys*.

His Seat,

Motteſſont, Southampton.

Thomas Lord *Cromwell*, Baron of *Oakham* in *England*, Earl of *Argles*, and Viſcount *Lecale* in *Ireland*.

His Seat,

Throwley, Staffordſh.

Ralph Lord *Eure*, Baron of *Witton*.

His Seat,

Easby Hall, York.

Philip Lord *Wharton*, Baron of *Wharton*.

His Seats,

Wharton Hall, Weſtmorland.

Aske

Aske, *Healaugh* Mannor, and *Woburn*, York.
Overwinchendon House, Buckingham.

Thomas Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.

William Lord *Paget*, Baron of *Beaudesert*.

His Seats,

Beaudesert, and *Seaney* Park, Stafford.
Drayton, Middlesex.

Francis Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*.
Charles Lord *North* and *Grey* of *Rolleston*.

His Seats,

Kirtling alias Catlidge. Cambridge.
Tostock Place, Suffolk.
Rolleston, Stafford.
Towting Graveney, Surrey.

James Brugges Lord *Chandos*.

His Seats,

Wilton, *Aconbury*, and *Dewswell*, Hereford.

Robert Carey, Lord *Hunsdon*.

William Lord *Petre*, Baron of *Writtle*.

His Seats,

Thorndon, *Writtle* Park, *Ingerston* Hall, and *Cranham* Park, Essex.

Digby

Digby Lord *Gerard*, Baron of *Gerards Bromley*, under age.

His Seats,

Gerards Bromley, *Sandon*, and *Wiſlow* Bridge; Stafford.

Dutton, Cheſter.

Woodacre Hall, *Aſhton* Hall, and *Shorton* Hall, Lancaſter.

Henry Lord *Arundel*, Baron of *Wardour*.

His Seat,

Wardour Caſtle, Wilts.

Chriſtopher Roper, Lord *Tenham*.

His Seat.

Linkſted Lodge, Kent.

Catherine Lady *O Brian* Baroneſs *Clifton*, Daughter of the Lord *Aubigny*, firſt married to the Lord *O Brian* Son to the Earl of *Twomond*, Afterwards to Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*.

Foulk Grevill Lord *Brooke*, Baron *Brooke* of *Beauchamp*'s Court.

His Seats,

Warwick Caſtle, *Knowll*, and *Beauchamp*'s Court, Warwick.

Breamore, Southampton.

Hackney, Middleſex.

Edward

Edward Lord *Montague*, Baron of *Boughton*.
His Seats,
Boughton, and *Barnwell* Castle, Northampton.

Ford Lord *Grey*, Baron *Grey* of *Wark*.
His Seats,
Wark Castle, *Chillingham* Castle, *Dunstaburgh* Castle, and *Horton* Castle, Northumberland.
Gorfield Hall, and *Epping* Place, Essex.
Up Park, Sussex.
Charterhouse Close, Middlesex.

Robert Leake, Lord *Deincourt*, and Heir of the Earl of *Scarsdale*.
His Seat,
Sutton, Derby.

John Lord *Lovelace*, Baron of *Hurley*.
His Seats,
Hurley, Berks.
Water-Eaton, Oxfordshire.

John Lord *Paulet*, Baron of *Hinton* St. *George*, under age.
His Seats,
Hinton St. *George*, Court of *Ewick*, *Lenn* Court, and *Walton*, Somerset.
Buckland, Dorset.

William

William Lord *Maynard*, Baron of *Eastaines* in *England*, and *Wicklow* in *Ireland*.

His Seat,

Easton Lodge and *Achdon Place*, Eſſex.

George Lord *Coventry* Baron of *Alesborough*.

His Seats,

Crombe Court, *Alesborough*, *Severnſtoke*, and *Feckenam Lodge*, Worceſter.

Corſe Court and *Cockbury*, Glocester.

William Lord *Howard* Baron of *Eſcrick*.

His Seats,

Wheldrake, York.

Tolesbury, Eſſex.

Charles Lord *Mohun* of *Okehampton*. Under Age.

His Seat,

Boconock, Cornwall.

Henry Lord *Herbert* Baron of *Cherbury* in *England*, and of *Caſtle Iſland* in *Ireland*.

His Seats,

Llymore Lodge and *Llyſlin*, Pangomery.

St. Julians, Monmouth.

Chirbury, Salop.

Thomas Lord *Leigh* Baron of *Stoneley*.
His Seats,
Stoneley and *Fletchamsted*, Warwick.
Hamstal Ridware, Stafford.

William Lord *Byron* Baron of *Rochdale*.
His Seats,
Newsted Abby, *Buluel Park*, and *Linby*, Nottingham.

Richard Lord *Vaughan* Baron of *Emlyn* in *South Wales*, of *Carbery*, and Baron of *Molingavin* in *Ireland*.
His Seats,
Golden Grove and *Emlyn*, Carmarthen.

Francis Smith Lord *Carington* Baron of *Wotton* in *England*, and Viscount *Carrington* of *Barfore* in *Ireland*.
His Seats,
Wotton-wawen and *Aln Lodge*, Warwick.
Ledwell, Oxford.
Ashby-folvile, Leicester.

William Lord *Widdrington* Baron of *Blankney*.
His Seats,
Widdrington Castle, Northumberland.
Blankney, Lincoln.

Edward

Edward Lord *Ward*, Baron of *Birmingham*.

His Seat,

Dudley Caſtle and *Hinley*, Staffordſ.

Tho. Lord *Culpepper* Baron *Thoreſway*,

His Seats,

Leeds Caſtle and *Greenway* Court, Kent.

Jacob Lord *Aſtley* Baron of *Reading*.

His Seats,

Allington Caſtle and *Maidſtone* Place, Kent

Charles Lucas Baron of *Shenfield*.

John Lord *Bellaſyſe* Baron of *Worleby*.

His Seats,

Worleby, Lincoln.

Whitton, Middleſex.

Edward Watſon Lord *Rockingham*.

His Seats,

Rockingham Caſtle, *Warmington*, and *Stoke Albony*, Northampton.

Great Gidding, Huntington.

Rob. Sutton Lord *Lexington*, Under Age.

His Seats,

Averham, and *Kilham*. Nottingham.

Marmaduke Lord *Langdale*, Baron of *Holme*.

His Seats,

Holme in *Spalding-more* and *Dalton*, York.

Charles Lord *Berkley* Baron of *Stratton*. Under Age.

His Seats,

Stratton House *alias Berkley* House in *Piccadilly*, and *Twickenham*, Middlesex.

Charles Lord *Cornwallis* Baron of *Eye*.

His Seats,

Brome-Hall, and *Carlford Hall*, Suffolk.
Wilton Castle, York.

George Booth Lord *de la mer*.

His Seat,

Dunham Massey, Chester.

Thomas Lord *Crew* Baron of *Stean*.

His Seats,

Stean, Northampton.
Lawfield-Hall, Essex.

John Lord *Freschevile* Baron of *Staveley*.

His Seat,

Staveley, Derby.

Richard Lord *Arundel* Baron of *Trerise*.

His Seat,

Trerise, Cornwall.

James Lord *Butler* Baron of *More-park* in *England*, and Earl of *Offery* in *Ireland*. Under Age.

Hugh

Hugh Lord *Clifford*, Baron of *Chudleigh*, Under Age.

His Seats,

Chudleigh, Devon.
Cannington, *Somerset*.

Richard Lord *Butler*, Baron of *VVeston* in *England*, and Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*.

His Seat,

Leyghton, Huntingtou.

Susan Lady *Bellasyse*, Baroness of *Osgodby*.

Her Seat,

Osgodby, Lincoln.

Richard Lord *Lumly*, Viscount *Lumly* of *Waterford* in *Ireland*.

George Lord *Carteret*. Under Age.

John Bennet, Baron *Offulston*.

His Seat,

Offulston, Middlesex.

VVilliam Lord *Allington*, Baron *VVrmondly*, Constable of the Tower of *London*.

Thomas Thinne, Baron *Thinne* of *VVarminster*, and Vicount *VVeimouth*.

His Seat,

Long Leat, Wilts.

Ralph Stowel, Baron *Stowel* of *Somerton*.
His Seat,
Somerton, Somersetsh.

THE
ARCH-BISHOPS
AND
BISHOPS.

DOctor *William Sancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
His Seats,
Lambeth-house, and *Croydon* Palace, Surrey.

Dr. *Stern*, Archbishop of *York*.
His Seat,

Dr. *Henry Compton*, Bishop of *London*.
His Seats,
London-house, and *Fulham-house*, Middlesex.

Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, Bishop of *Durham*.
His Seats,
Durham Palace, and *Auckland* Castle, Durham.

Dr.

Dr. *George Morley*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.
His Seats,
Farnham Caſtle, Surrey.
Wolvſey Houſe in *Wincheſter*, Southampton.
Chelſey Houſe, Middleſex.

Dr. *Herbert Croſts*, Biſhop of *Hereford*.
His Seat,
Hereford Palace, Hereford.

Dr. *Seth Ward*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
His Seat,
Salisbury, Wilts.

Dr. *Edward Rainbow*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*.
His Seat,
Roſe Caſtle, Cumberland.

Dr. *John Dolben*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
His Seat,
Bromley Houſe, Kent.

Dr. *Anthony Sparrow*, Biſhop of *Norwich*.
His Seats,
Norwich Palace, and *Ludham* Hall, Norfolk.

Dr. *Peter Gunning*, Biſhop of *Ely*.
His Seats,
Ely-houſe in *Holborn*, Middleſex.

Ely Palace in *Ely*, and *Wisbich* Castle in *Wisbich*, Cambridge.

Dr. *Thomas Wood*, Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.

His Seats,

Lichfield Close, and *Eccleshall* Castle, Stafford.

D. *Guy Carlton*, Bishop of *Chichester*.

His Seat,

Chichester Palace, Sussex.

Dr. *Robert Frampton*, Bishop of *Gloucester*.

His Seat,

Gloucester Palace, Gloucester.

Dr. *Peter Mew*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

His Seats,

Wells Palace, and *Banwell*, Somerset.

Dr. *John Pierson*, Bishop of *Chester*.

His Seats,

Chester Palace, Chester.

Wigan, Lancaster.

Dr. *Humphry Lloyd*, Bishop of *Bangor*.

His Seat,

Bangor Palace, Carnarvon.

Dr.

Dr. *William Lloyd*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*.
His Seats,
Peterborough Palace, and *Caſtor*, Northampton.

Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*.
His Seats,
Bugden, Huntington.
Lincoln Palace, Lincoln.

Dr. *James Fleetwood*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*.
His Seats,
VVorceſter Palace in *VVorceſter*, and *Hartlebury* Caſtle, Worceſter.

Dr. *John Fell*, Biſhop of *Oxford*.
His Seat,
Cuddeſden, Oxon.

Dr. *Thomas Lampleugh*, Biſhop of *Exon*.
His Seat,
Exon Palace in *Exeter*, Devon.

Dr. *VVilliam Thomas*, Biſhop *St. Davids*.
His Seat,
Abergwilly, Carmarthen.

Dr. *VVilliam Gulſton*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*.
His Seat,
Briſtol Palace, Somerſet.

Dr. *William Beaw*, Bishop of *Llandaff*.
His Seats,
Matherne Palace, Monmouth.
Llandaff Palace, Glamorgan.

Dr. *William Lloyd*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*.
His Seat,
St. Asaph, Flint.

A SUP.

A SUPPLEMENT TO The Foregoing Work.

1. *To the Arable and Paſturage of* England.

ANGLESEY yields ſuch plenty of Wheat, that it is call'd the Mother of *Wales*. In *Shropſhire* upon *Clee-hill* is the beſt Barley in the Shire. Sheep in the Vale of *Buckinghamſhire* have a fine ſoft wool. Eaſt *Kent* for Corn: The *Weald* for Wood, *Rumney* for Meadow. *Tenham* for Orchard; *Sheppey* and *Reculver* for Wheat; *Thanet* for Barley. *Hedcorn* for fat and large Capons.

To the other Productions.

DOctor *Caius* the Founder of *Caius* Colledge in *Cambridge*, in a learned Treatise of his, divides the *Canes Britanici*, first into the *Generosi*, *Rustici* & *Degeneres*; the *Generosi* he subdivides into the *Venatici Aucupatorii* & *Delicati*: the *Venatici* first into the threefold *Sagax* or Hound, *viz.* the *Terrarius* or *Terrare*, the *Leverarius* or Harrier, the *Sanguinarius* or Bloodhound, next into the *Agaseus* or Gasehound, the *Leporarius* or Greyhound, the *Levinarius seu Lorarius*, the Liviner or Liemmer, the *Vertragus* or Tumbler. The *Aucupatorii* into the *Hispaniolus* or Spaniel, the *Index* or Setter, the *Aquaticus* or Water-Spaniel, the *Inquisitor* or Finder. Of the *Delicati* he makes only one sort, *viz.* the *Melitæus seu Fotor*, the Spaniel Gentle or Comforter. The *Rustici* into the *Pastoralis* or Shepherds Dog, the *Villaticus seu Cathenarius*, Mastiff or Bandog. The *Degeneres* into the Admonitor or Wap, the Versator or Turnspit, the Saltator or Dancer.

About *Sureby* in *Yorkshire* are great store of Goats, and on the Hills towards *Lancashire* Goats and Deer.

In *Cornwall* on the Cliffs by the Sea-side are

are Marterns, Otters, Badgers, Foxes in abundance.

In the Isle of *Wight* are store of Goats, Rother-cattle; Horses low and small but hardy; and in most parts of *Hantshire* Conies and Hares particularly abound.

In the River *Tiver* in *Cardiganshire* the Beaver hath been found.

In *Devonshire* there are three sorts of Curlieus; the first as big as a *Muscovie* Duck, the second as big as an ordinary Duck, the third somewhat less. The Sanderlin; a Bird about the bigness of a Snipe, of the same make, only of a lighter Grey.

In *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire*, near the Sea, are store of Reeves, Roughs, Gulls, and a Bird called a Stint, somewhat bigger than a Lark. Puffins and Burranets hatch in the holes of the Sea-Cliffs. Woodcocks, Sparhawks, and Fieldfares take *Cornwall* in their way to warmer Climates. There is also in those parts a Bird called a Spray, thought to be the *Halyætus* of *Pliny*. *Lincolnshire* abounds with Godwits and Knots, besides Pewets and Dottrels aforementioned. And about *Barton* upon *Humber* is plenty of Mallards.

In the Calf of *Man* are Puffins, and also Barnacles.

On

On the Shore of *Norfolk* Hawks are are ſometimes taken.

Turkies, or *Guiny*-Cocks are ſaid to have been firſt brought into *England*, *Anno* 15 *H.* 8.

The Shoat is a Fiſh proper to *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire*; where alſo, the Peal, Trout and Salmon breed in freſh Waters, but live in Salt. Sharks breed and live in the Rivers.

In *Norfolk*, the River *Yare*, by *Norwich*, is full of a Fiſh called a Ruff, very rarely found in other Rivers.

In *Wœceſterſhire*, The River *Severn* affords ſtore of freſh Water Lampreys.

About *Kilgarran* in *Pembrokeſhire*, and in the River *Dee* in *Cheſhire*, there is great ſtore of Salmons.

Alſo *Uſk* and *Wye* in *Monmouthſhire*, are full of Salmons and Trouts.

In a great Pool, near *Balu* in *Merionethſhire*, there breeds a Fiſh called a *Guinnind*, never ſeen in *Dee*. As the Pool wants Salmons, which *Dee* abounds in.

Upon the Sea-Coaſt of this Shire are ſtore of Herrings.

Carps are generally concluded to have been firſt brought in here in King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign; with ſeveral other things, unknown here before.

Near

Near *Bremicham* in *Warwickshire*, are Iron-Mines; the convenience whereof, poſſibly, gave beginning to the Smiths Trade in *Bremicham*. The ſame may be ſaid of thoſe near *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

At the Head of the River *Iſtwyd* in *Darbyſhire*, are Veins of Lead.

In the Rocks, at the Lands End of *Cornwall*, are Veins of White-Lead, and Braſs.

In the Weſt part of the Biſhoprick of *Durham* are Iron-Mines. there about alſo, are Cole-Mines; as likewiſe, at *Mengerfield* and *Weſterley* in *Glouceſterſhire*. Nor is *Pembrokeſhire* deſtitute of Pit-Coal and Marl.

Some parts of *Lincolnſhire* afford Alabaſter, and Plaiſter of *Paris*.

In *Flintſhire* Mill-ſtones are frequent.

And in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, Mill-ſtones, Grind-ſtones, and a kind of Earth, out of which Allum and Copperas are extracted.

And upon the Shores of *Shepey* Iſland, Stones, from which are drawn Brimſtone and Copperas.

In ſome parts of *Derbyſhire* there is Limeſtone.

As alſo, very good in *Oxfordſhire*, near *Holton*; about *Haſely*, and between that and *Little Milton*.

But

But *Barrow* in *Leicestershire* is accounted the place of *England* for that sort of Stone.

At *Tormanton*, by *Sudbury*, in *Glocestershire*, is a Quarry of Free-stone.

And at *Eglestone*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, a Marble Quarry.

On *Goldcliff* in *Monmouthshire*, there is found a Stone of a Yellowish or Golden Colour.

And about *Brotherton* in *Yorkshire*, a yellow Marle, very good to fertilize the Earth.

Upon *Dartmore* Rocks in *Devonshire*, there is some quantity of the *Magnes*, or Lead-stone.

Not to insist upon the several sorts of Ochre, Fullers Earth, Chalk and Gypsum, at *Shotover*, *Garsington*, *Witney*, and other parts of *Oxfordshire*; the Umber at *Bladen* Quarry, the *Cæruleum*, or Native Blue, at *Blounds* Court; the yellowish coloured Earth, with glittering Sparks, about *Teynton*; the Earth called Lam, at *Teinton*, fit for Earthen Floors; the *Terra Lapidosa*, of the colour of the *Turkish Rusma*, in the Quarries about *Thame*; the Gold gritty Clay, or *Pyrites aureus* at *Hampton-Gay*; the white Clay at *Shotover*, used for Tobacco-pipes, and equal to *Tripela* for Medals, Galgils, Antiques, and polishing of Silver; the soft Stone called Maume, near

Tetsworth;

Tetſworth; the Golden-coloured Marchaſite, haply the *Pyrites* of *Kentmanus* at *Nettlebed* and *Henly*. All mentioned by Doctor *Plat*, in his learned and moſt uſeful Deſcription of *Oxfordſhire*.

In *Cornwall*, as well as on the Cliffs between *Deal* and *Dover*, great ſtore of Samphire grows; which being pickled, makes an excellent Sallad. And alſo of *Eringus*, or Sea-Holly; whoſe Roots Candied, are reckoned amongſt the moſt acceptable of Sweet-Meats, in regard of their reſtorative vertue. And in the moſt boggy Grounds of this County there is ſtore of a Plant called *Ros Solis*. And upon the Cliffs, and ſuch like Maritine parts, abundance of Wild Hiſop, Roſemary, Marjoram, Sage, Pelamountain. There are likewiſe in this County very good Cheſnuts; and a kind of Berry, called Whurts, of two ſorts. And, for Garlic, doubtleſs, this County abounds in general with this ſort of Plant, for that it is much eaten by the *Corniſh* men; whoſe Health and Longævity is, by many, imputed to their frequent feeding upon this *Country man's Treacle*, as they call it.

Dorcetſhire, eſpecially the Iſle of *Portland*, or thereabouts, produces a rare ſort of Plant, which is accounted much of the ſame nature,

nature, if not the same, with that which the *Greeks* called *Ifidis Plocamos*. But, particularly, *Birdport*, in this Shire, is noted for the excellent Hemp growing thereabout.

At *Dengeneſs* in *Kent*, Holly Trees grow thick for a Mile in length, among Beech and Pebbles.

Axholm in *Shropſhire* is noted for a ſort of Shrub called Galls, growing peculiarly thereabout.

About *Keinſham* in *Somerſetſhire*, great ſtore of *Percepier*, or Parſely Break Stone.

Neither is Fern ſo inconſiderable a Plant, but that *Cambden* takes notice of abundance of it growing about *Reading*.

But in *Sabernacle* Foreſt in *Wiltſhire*, there is a ſort of Fern more remarkable than ordinary, by reaſon of the ſweetneſs of its ſcent.

Several Fruits, and Flowers, and other Plants have not been known in *England*, till of late Ages. Firſt Pippins and Cherries, as hath been already intimated, and as Mr. *Leonard Maſcal* of *Plumſtead* King *Henry* the Eighth's Gardiner obſerves, after that, Apricots, about the fifteenth of the ſaid King's Reign. And about the ſame time, Hops from *Artois*. Some ſay Apricots, Malacotoons and Muſcmelons came

in

in about the twentieth of Queen *Elizabeth*. Others say, Melon-seeds were first sent out of *Italy*, to King *James*, and the Stem of a yellow Rose, which flowers from *May* till *Christmas*. Choice Flowers were first in use and reputation at *Norwich*, by means of the *Dutch*, who first brought them thither. The latest are Gillyflowers and Carnations, the Province and Red Rose, and that of *Jericho*: Also the Tulip (perhaps the Lilly of the Valley) and the White-Chappel Flower. Moreover, Artichoaks and Asparagus, Oranges and Lemons, are but of late date here. As likewise, both *English* and *Smirna* Corants; perhaps the soonest of them about an hundred and fifty years since. Tobacco was first brought into *England* by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, though never thought fit to be planted. About the same time came in Sugar. The first planting of Mulberries was about *Anno* 1609.

For Flax, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, and the Isle of *Man* are particularly mentioned; and the last for Hemp. Also *Tewksbury* in *Gloucestershire*.

To

To the Wonders of England.

THE Monument of Stones at *Stanton Drew*, near *Pensford*, in *Somersetshire*, deserves a particular description, but much more that of *Aubury* in *Wiltshire*, about four Miles West from *Marleborough*. About this Village is cast a Ditch of a prodigious depth; *viz.* as deep as that of *Winchester*, which is the deepest that hath been observed: and, not without (as usually) but within this Ditch is raised a very high Bank, or Trench, not in a form absolutely Circular, but somewhat near. Within the Trench, and answerable to the form thereof, Stones are set round, excepting those Gaps which appear to have been made by the Invasion of the Villagers upon these Stones, with Sledges, for their use in Building. Within this prodigious Round of Ditch, Bank and Stones, is the Village: and two Piles of these large Stones, *viz.* about eighteen, nineteen or twenty Foot high, in a manner, somewhat Circular, but pretty compact together: but the Church stands wholly without the Round of the Ditch. Moreover, there is another thing no less remarkable than the rest, namely,

namely, a ſtreight Walk made by two long Tracts of Stone, about five, ſix or ſeven Foot high on either hand, of about a Mile long, leading, as an Avenue, to the ſaid Work. And, at the beginning thereof, two other Tracts, which make another Walk, leading on the Right Hand to two other Circles of Stone, one within another, The River *Kinnel* running juſt underneath.

This Deſcription, together with a Delineation of the Stones at *Stanton Drew*, I received from a particular friend, Mr. *John Aubrey*, of the Royal Society; a perſon of much worth and ingenuity; but, moſt eſpecially curious in the ſearch of Antiquities. And this favour is ſo much the greater, for that before he had deſigned the Deſcription thereof himſelf, in a Work he intends to publiſh, Entituled *Monumenta Britanica.*

There are Stones near the *Barrow*, at *Stanton Harcourt*, called *The Devil's Coits.*

Pyramidal Stones in *Yorkſhire*, called *The Devil's Bolts.*

A Stone, between *Neat Enſton* and *Fulwell*, ſomewhat flat, and tapouring upward, from a broad bottom.

Snake-ſtones, Cockle-ſtones and Star-ſtones, at *Purton* Paſſage, over *Seavern*, in *Glouceſterſhire*: at *Shugbury* in *Warwickſhire*:

on

on the Rocks by *Belvoir* Castle in *Leicestershire*. Cockle-stones at *Sapworth*, by *Sharston*, in *Gloucestershire*, at *Witney* in *Oxfordshire*, on the Hills by *Farnham* in *Surrey*.

Three deep Pits, near *Darlington*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*. *Hagdale* Pit, near *Feversham*. The great Pit in the Roadway, between *Feversham* and *Bocton*. Another near *Shelwich*. One between *Daving-Church* and *Stone-Church*. One in the Parish of *Norton*. One or two in a Field near *Beacon-Field*. Under *Holm*-Castle in *Surrey*, is a great Arched Vault.

Near *Flamborough-Head* in *Yorkshire*, are certain Waters called *Vipsies*, which flow out of Neighbouring Springs every other Year; and fall with a violent Stream into the Sea.

On *Cadier Arthur Hill* in *Cheshire* is a Spring, deep as a Well, and four square, and having no Streams; but there are Trouts found in it.

To the Medicinal Wells, already mentioned, lately found out, may be added, that of *Sellenge*, and that of *Egerton*, near *Lenham* in *Kent*; both which were discovered about forty years since; and the last turns Wood into Stone.

At

At *Ashwell* in *Bedfordshire* rise so many Sources of Springs, that they soon drive a Mill.

In the midst of the River *Nen*, South of *Peterborough*, in *Northamptonshire*, is a deep Gulf, so cold, that in Summer, no Swimmer is able to endure it, yet not frozen in Winter.

At *Lutterworth*, in *Leicestershire*, is a Spring, so cold, that it turns Straw and Sticks into Stone.

A Valley in *Flintshire*, at the Mouth of the River, seeming to lie lower than the Sea; is, yet, never overflowed.

A Spring at *Chedder*, near *Axbridge*, drives twelve Mills within a quarter of a Mile.

Several Rivers run under Ground. As,

Mole, in *Surrey*.

A Branch of *Medway*, in *Kent*.

The little River *Hans*, in *Staffordshire*.

The little River *Alen*, in *Denbighshire*.

At *Asply Gowetz*, in *Bedfordshire*, is an Earth that turns Wood into Stone.

To the Remarks of *England* may be added, the Artificially cast up *Tumuli*, or Barrows of Earth.

An innumerable Company of them on *Salisbury* Plain.

And

And that prodigious one called *Silbury* Hill, between *Marlborough* and *Cawn*.

Like which is that called *Clay Hill*, near *Warmister*. But that lies in some doubt, whether Natural or Artificial.

Likewise, divers *Vestigia* of *Roman* Camps, *viz.*

Yarnborough Castle, on *Salisbury* Plain.

Maiden Castle, about a Mile West of *Dorchester*.

Badbury Castle, in *Dorsetshire*.

Northsed, on *Hounslow* Heath.

One near *Oswaldstree*, in *Shropshire*.

Crednet Hill, in *Hertfordshire*. Where also *Ariconium*; now *Kenchester*.

To

To the Manufactures and Inventions of England.

MAſons, Painting and Glaſing firſt brought into *England*, by *Benedict*, *Anno* 728.

Antonio Boneſe, an *Italian*, firſt taught the *Engliſh* to ſpin with a Diſtaff, 20 *H.* 7.

Fine *Spaniſh* Needles were made in Queen *Maries* Reign, by a *Negro* in Cheapſide, who refuſed to communicate his Art; but it was afterwards taught by *Elias Crouſe*, a *German*, *Anno* 8° *Elizabethæ*.

In the tenth year of the ſaid Queen, *Richard Dyer* came from *Spain*, and taught his Country-men the way of making Earthen Fire-Pots, Furnaces and Tranſportable Ovens for baking of Earthen Ware. He had the firſt ſole profit by Patent, *Anno* 1555.

Walter Rippon is ſaid to have made the firſt Coach in *England*: for the Earl of *Rutland*, *Anno* 1564. a hollow turning Coach: for the Queen: *Anno* 1585. a rare Chariot.

Others ſay, *William Boonen*, a *Dutch*-man, Coach-man to Queen *Eliz.* firſt brought the uſe of the Coach into *England*. And about the ſame time came in Long Waggons.

Making of Copperas in *England* was firſt practiſed by *Cornelius de Vos*, a Merchant, *An.* 1587.

William Saunders, a Fishmonger, was the first that brought our Cælestial and Terrestrial Globes to any considerable perfection; but since, they have been much improved.

William Matthews, in the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*, was the first rare Artist in the making of fine Knives and Hafts, which were marked with a Half Moon; and for which he had the Queens Letters Patents.

About the same time Pins, which were formerly brought in by Strangers, to the value of 60000 *l. per Annum*, were first made in *England*; and now excell all that are made in any other part of the World.

One *Bouras* first made the Engin for Scale-Board.

One *Ross* is said to have been the first that made Bandores in *England*: and, to this day, that called the *Ross* Viol is accounted the choicest of all other Viols.

The ancient way among us of keeping Accounts was by Tallies; and is, in some measure, and on some occasions, retained to this day. The most considerable instance is, in the Tallies of the Exchequer. And, not only common Accounts, but the Account of Time, and the Motions of the Sun, Moon, and other Planets, anciently in some parts of *Derbyshire* (and some say, *Staffordshire*

shire also) were usually notched and marked out upon a piece of Wood. This sort of Calender-Log, or Wooden Almanack, hath scarce been taken notice of, till of late; and now some few there are who understand the way of it. The only one I have seen of them, is in the custody of Mr. *John Bagford*, a Searcher into Antiquities, Arts and Ingenuities, much above what might be expected from one of his Education and Literature.

An Engin for Clock-Wheels was invented about a hundred years since. An Engine for the speedy cutting down of Wheels for Watches, forty years ago, none now made after the same manner.

An Engin for drawing of Pinion Wire, of Steel for Watches, about ten years ago.

Mr. *Tomakee*, about ten years since, was famous for making Chains for Watches especially, as being the first. His Wife lives in *Rose* Street, near *Long Acre*.

Other late Inventions there are, not unworthy to be mentioned. An Engin for Rasing of Glass, an Engin for Spinning of Glass, the Engin for Cutting Tobacco, the Rolling Press for Printing off from Copper Plates, Damask Linnen, and the Watering of Silks. The way of separating Gold from Silver. Enamelling in Gold, Silver and Brass; Boulting